The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1873. NUMBER 186.

REMOVAL.

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There are short stories, THE WOMAN WHO SAVED ME, by Fanny E. Hodgson. A GHOST WHO MADE HIMSELF USEFUL, by Edward Spencer. Poems by Macdonald, Louise Bushnell, and others. A BRILLIANT SKETCH, THE BRIDGE OF HUELLE, by Edward King. A Rhetorical Notice of GEORGE P. PUTNAM. CHRIST'S MIRACLES SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED, a Remarkable Article, by Augustus Blauvelt.

This number is further enriched by many able pens in the Editorial Departments. HOME AND SOCIETY, edited by Frank R. Stockton, will be found especially noteworthy. There are also ETCHINGS, an illustrated article, "AMONG THE KLONDYKE MAKERS," by Rev. Sylvester Burnham, Letters from the People, about "THE GREAT SOUTH," &c., in the Publishers' Department.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of John F. Rathbone & Co. is dissolved by limitation.
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Albany, Jan. 1, 1873.

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MEETINGS.

Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.
GEO. F. BINGHAM, Secretary.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 31, A. F. and A. M., Oriental Hall, 121 LaSalle-st. Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 66, R. A. M. Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Introduction of Wood's Colfax Impeachment Resolution.

Its Immediate Consideration Rejected by 109 to 106.

Four Reports on the Louisiana Election Troubles.

Judge Durell and the Administration Severely Censured.

Judge Sherman Convicts Himself of Attempted Blackmailing.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Subsidy to Be Investigated.

Report of the Wilson Committee on Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific.

Legal Measures Recommended for Recovering the People's Money.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TWO PER CENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois "two per cent claim" occupied another day in the Senate, but will probably come to a vote to-morrow. Senator Edmunds, in spite of himself, was compelled to allow the report of the Judiciary Committee on the original bill, which passed the House, to be made to-day. Although this report is adverse, it gives the Senate the right to move for its substitute in place of the bill already under discussion. If there is strength enough to sustain this action, as its friends confidently claim, then the claim can be passed in such a state that it will not have to go back to the House.

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

Fernando Wood was promptly in his seat at the meeting of the House, at 11 o'clock this morning, and it soon became known all over the floor that he had prepared a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in articles of impeachment against Vice President Colfax, if the facts should warrant such action. He held the resolution in his hand for more than two hours before he had an opportunity of offering it, and he sat very patiently until the long journal had been read through, and while other legislation was being disposed of, although his was a question of privilege, the highest that a member possesses. After the resolution had been read, and, indeed, during its reading, there was a good deal of excitement in the House, members consulting together here and there in order to reach some agreement as to concert of action. Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, one of the ablest of the Western members, and the successor of Vice President Colfax, was quick upon his feet, and, remembering a rarely-used rule, moved that the resolution be not considered. After a brief excitement, the motion of Mr. Tyner, without debate (as no remarks would be in order), was submitted to the House, and on it there was the largest vote that was even given in the House. There were 106 members in favor of considering the resolution of Mr. Wood, and there were 109 against it,—a remarkably close vote. It was at least a strictly party vote, the Republicans voting in favor of Tyner's motion. The Republicans who voted with the Democrats in favor of considering the resolution were: General Butler and Messrs. Farnsworth, Stevenson, Beatty, A. C. Smith, Porter, Boles, Morphis, and Goodrich. Not a single Democrat subject to the impeachment of the House should be found to be deserving it, the Judiciary Committee should so report. This was passed without opposition, and thus the subject which seemed to promise a good deal of excitement was laid aside without a ripple, and to-night it is scarcely mentioned. Of course the Judiciary Committee will not consider the subject, nor was it expected that it would. Wood presented the resolution for buncombe, and the House did what was necessary without naming the Vice President.

JUDGE SHERMAN.

The Ways and Means Committee concluded to-day its investigation of the grave charges preferred against Judge Sherman, of Ohio. After giving the Judge every opportunity to explain his somewhat remarkable letters addressed to members of the New York Stock Exchange, the Committee has decided to turn over to the Judiciary Committee of the House all the evidence they have taken. As Judge Sherman at present holds the position of United States District Judge, it is expected the Judiciary Committee will take action looking to his impeachment. The evidence shows him to have been guilty of an attempt at blackmail. While it was established that he demanded money from the Stock Exchange, it was shown that he did not perform any service, and was not in Washington when the legislation for the sugar bounties was enacted. The Committee did not ascertain that either Senator Sherman or Garfield was in any implicated with Judge Sherman.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

Rarely since the organization of the Government has a Committee of Congress had to pass upon so grave a question as that involved in the Louisiana usurpation, reported on to-day by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, no document of equal importance to the report made by the majority of the Committee has been presented in this Congress. As there were four reports submitted this morning, it is important to know in what they agree and on what questions they differ. The Committee is unanimous in its condemnation of the course pursued by Judge Durell. On this point Carpenter's report is particularly strong. He says that it is at least questionable whether the bill of Kellogg on its face presented a case within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. Although it is alleged in the former part of the bill that about 10,000 persons had been denied registration on account of race and color, and that from 3,000 to 5,000 of those thus deprived of registration were denied the right to vote, yet this wrong was completed at the time the bill was filed, and it was not in the power of the Court to undo it. In the subsequent part of the bill, the pleader appears to ignore the fact of race and color or previous condition of servitude, as an element of jurisdiction. The report then continues: Again, it can hardly be claimed that Kellogg had been deprived of his office of Governor at the time the bill was filed. The bill states, indeed, Kellogg's apprehension that this Board would declare McEnery elected, and that such declaration would embarrass him in the enforcement of his legal right to the office. Conceding, however, that the bill did present a case within the jurisdiction of the Court, that jurisdiction was limited by the scope of the bill, and gave no warrant to the extraordinary proceedings which were subsequently had in the case. The only legitimate purpose of this bill was to preserve testimony, and the subsequent attempt of the Court on a bill in equity to determine the title of Warmoth and Wharton, and others, to act as State Canvassers, was a matter wholly beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The bill shows that Warmoth, Wharton, Hatch, and Daponte claimed to be members of the Board and were acting as such, and alleges that they were not members of the Board, but that Lynch, Herron, Longstreet, Hawkins, and Warmoth were the legal members of said Board. What jurisdiction had the Federal Court to determine the right between these contending Boards? They were State officers, and it is not alleged in the bill that any colored man was deprived of any right which had resulted in the election of Hatch and Daponte; besides, the question of right to this office was entirely collateral in the proceedings. Wharton and Longstreet might have contested their respective rights in the State Courts, under the Intrusion act, of that State, which corresponds to proceedings by *quo warranto* at the common law; but it was never before pretended that such a question could be settled by suit in equity. The utmost which the Court had authority upon this bill was to restrain the destruction of the returns and documents, to preserve which the bill was filed. They were State records, and the Federal Court had no right to take possession of them. The bill did not ask the Court to do so, but only to require copies to be filed; but the Court issued its sweeping, and illegal, and void restraining order, which, backed by the military, the United States Marshal executed. Of this order, the Committee say it is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a Judge. Conceding the power of the Court to make such an order, the Judge out of Court had no more authority to make it than had the Marshal. It has not even the form of a judicial process. It was not sealed, nor was it signed by the Clerk, and had no more effect than an order issued by any private citizen. There had been no amendment of the bill of complaint. The law of Nov. 20 had been promulgated. The Deferiet Board had been appointed in pretended pursuance thereof. Whether, under the Constitution, the Governor had the power, in the vacation of the Legislature, to appoint that Board, upon the ground that the act of Nov. 20 created the offices, and, therefore, vacancies in the office, your Committee do not inquire, but it is understood that the Constitution has been so construed in that State, and that Judge Dibble was appointed by the Governor under similar circumstances. The Deferiet Board, therefore, had color of official existence. Their canvass was completed, and the result promulgated under color of the State law, and it is clear that this gave the Federal Court no more right to seize the State House than to seize this Capitol. The Marshal, on receiving this pretended order, called for a detachment of United States troops to act as a *posse comitatus*, seized the State House at 2 a. m. of Dec. 6, and held it for weeks. Afterward on the same day, Judge Durell delivers an opinion in the Kellogg case, on the application for injunctions *pendente lite*, and made an order granting the injunction as prayed for by the bill. After quoting Judge Durell's opinion, order, and injunction in full, the Committee continues: It is somewhat remarkable that in this opinion the Judge makes no allusion to the fact that the State House was then in possession of Federal troops, under an order issued by him, and of the Court the night before. The opinion materially misstates the allegation of the bill, and wholly ignores the fact that, under the act of Nov. 20, the Governor had appointed a new Canvassing Board, which had in fact canvassed the votes, of all which he was aware, because the proclamation of the Governor officially promulgating these facts was embodied in the order for seizing the State House, made by the Judge the night before. The Judge also declares that about 4,000 affidavits sustain the averments of the bill. Your Committee have examined many of the affidavits, and it is admitted that none of them contain the statement that the right of registration or the right of voting was denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. But in this opinion he disposes of the act of Nov. 20 in a remarkable way. He seems to admit its validity, but seems determined that it shall not take effect at an inconveniently early date. He admits that it repealed all former election laws and covered the whole subject of elections, but from this he draws two singular conclusions: First, that, inasmuch as the act of Nov. 20 repealed all former election laws, all that had been done under such repealed laws was void; and second, to avoid this difficulty, which, he says, at first startled him, that it was his duty to keep the old laws in force until the old Boards could have a reasonable opportunity to complete all the business before them." Further on, the Committee says: Viewed in any light in which your committee can consider them, the orders and injunction made and granted by Judge Durell in this case are most reprehensible, erroneous in point of law, and are wholly void for want of jurisdiction, and your committee must express their sorrow and humiliation that a Judge of the United States should have proceeded in such flagrant disregard of his duty, and have so far overstepped the limits of the Federal jurisdiction.

After the foregoing decision was made by Judge Durell, Armstead filed a bill in the District Court against the members of the Lynch Board, and obtained an injunction commanding them to make no canvass of the November election, except upon the returns of the Lynch Board, and obtained an injunction commanding them to make no canvass of the November election, except upon the returns made in pursuance of law. This injunction in no way conflicted with the decision of Judge Durell, for, conceding that the Lynch Board was, notwithstanding the repeal of the law creating it, a valid Board, it cannot be doubted that the Courts of the State might restrain that Board from canvassing any but the legal returns of the election. A writ of *certiorari* was issued by the Federal Court in this case, which was disregarded by the State Court. No subsequent proceedings were had in the Federal Court upon said writ, and the injunction remains in full force. On the 6th of December, 1872, the Lynch Board (Bovee, who was then acting as Secretary of State in place of Herron, Lynch, Longstreet, and Hawkins) pretended to have canvassed the returns of the election, and certified to the Secretary of State that Kellogg had been elected Governor; Antoine, Lieutenant Governor; Clinton, Auditor; Field, Attorney General; Brown, Superintendent of Education, and Deslondes, Secretary of State; and also certified a list of persons whom they had determined to be elected to the Legislature. There is nothing in all the comedy of blunders and frauds under consideration more indefensible than the pretended canvass of this Board. The following are some of the objections to the validity of their proceedings:

I. The Board had been abolished by the act of Nov. 20.

II. The Board was under valid and exacting injunctions restraining it from acting at all, and an injunction in the Armstead case restraining it from making any canvass not based on the official returns of the election.

III. Conceding the Board was in existence, and had full authority to canvass the returns, it had no returns to canvass. The returns from the parishes had been made under the law of 1870 to the Governor, and not one of them was before the Lynch Board.

Six of the Committee, all except Morton, agree also that the proceedings of the State Court are as illegal and void as those of Judge Durell. This point is argued at considerable length by the majority, and the conclusion arrived at is that the pretended Legislature, set up by the power of the military in accordance with the void order of a United States District Judge, as its first act, impeached the Governor and suspended him. It then abolished one Court and set up another in its place, and Pinchback appointed Hawkins, one of the illegal Lynch Board Judges of it, and he in turn decides the Legislature to be legal. Six of the Committee are also of opinion that if any Legislature is recognized, it must be the McEnery Legislature.

The majority think that the election was so much tainted with fraud as to make a new one necessary.

Trumbull thinks the McEnery Legislature should be recognized, and Hill thinks that a new Legislature should be formed of those members who are agreed upon by both parties.

Morton, constituting the minority, holds that Congress cannot go behind the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, sustaining the Kellogg Government, although Carpenter, in the minority report, shows that its proceedings were as void as those of Judge Durell.

These reports ought to be considered by both Houses of Congress calmly and deliberately, and not disposed of in the hurry and excitement of a night session of the existing Congress.

SUSPENDED RULES.

To-morrow, and during the remainder of the session, the rules of the House will be suspended, which will facilitate business, while it will at the same time open the door for the passage of all sorts of questionable schemes.

WILL THERE BE AN EXTRA SESSION?

There is a strong pressure on the Democratic side of the House in favor of an extra session of the New Congress. The President, however, will not call them together except some of the important appropriation bills should fail. The members of the Appropriation Committee are of opinion that there will be ample time for the passage of all their bills. The fact that the President is against an extra session, and that, if compelled to do so, he will not call Congress together until the warm weather will have an important effect upon the action of both Houses.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

There promises to be a brief, though very lively investigation here on the subject of the passage of what was believed to have been an immense job through Congress last winter known as the Pacific Mail subsidy. The Ways and Means Committee on the Judge Sherman lobby case, Legrand Lockwood testified that there was an impression in the Stock Exchange that legislation could be bought here with money, and gave, as an instance, the report that a million dollars were spent here last winter to increase the subsidy to the Pacific Mail one million dollars for ten years instead of half a million as heretofore. The service was increased from a monthly to a semi-monthly mail. Mr. Randall, to-day, offered a resolution on the strength of this information, directing the Ways and Means Committee to make the necessary investigation. The books of the Steamship Company will be brought here, when, it is expected, they will disclose whether such an immense sum was mysteriously disbursed last winter.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

A prominent Republican member of Congress from the South, and member of the Forty-third Congress, in conversation to-day with an official of the House, declared in the most emphatic manner that the action that must probably be taken next week by the House would have an important bearing on the composition of the Committees of the next Congress; that Mr. Blaine would be obliged to pledge himself not to appoint the Mobilier men, especially Dawes, Garfield, Kelley, and Scofield to any important Chairmanships.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

In the House, to-day, during the discussion while in Committee of the Whole, the appropriation for purchasing the site for the Cincinnati Post Office was increased from $500,000 to $750,000.

THE AMENITIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

A very exciting scene occurred in the House, to-day, during the consideration of the subject of public buildings. Farnsworth offered an amendment, providing that none of the money should be spent for what is known as the "Vaux roofing." He denounced this as a patent owned by Mullett and sold to Shepherd, and then used by Mullett on the public buildings at immense profits. He said he did not expect the granite rings and other rings to favor his proposition. He looked at Mr. Platt, of Virginia, and shook his hand at him. As Platt is so fortunate as to have an interest in a granite quarry, he inferred that Farnsworth referred to him. He is a very impulsive, fearless man, and with much excitement called Farnsworth a liar; and said he was ready to answer for the language. He then came down, and Farnsworth called him a damned little fool, and there was some apprehension that a personal collision would ensue. Platt's words were reported, and an effort made to censure him, but he refused to retract them, and finally it was laughed off, after Farnsworth had declared that Platt was too small for the garment he had made, but if he thought it would fit him to put it on. The controversy was finally closed by Mr. Tyner, who was in the chair, appointing the two gentlemen tellers to take the vote on Farnsworth's amendment. They went in front of the Speaker's desk, shook hands, and the whole house broke into a roar. The amendment of Farnsworth was passed.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BECOME A LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The President signed the bill providing for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas.

LOUISIANA.

The bill reported by Mr. Carpenter, from the Special Committee on Louisiana Matters, declares the election in that State, held on the 4th of November last, to be null and void, and reinstates in office the State officers and Legislature who held position at that time. It further requires a new election to be held for State officers and members of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of next May, and directs Wm. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge for Louisiana, to proceed to Louisiana and appoint two citizens of different politics to be State Registrars, who shall cause a new registration to be made of all legally qualified voters of the State, commencing March 18th, and ending ten days prior to the date of election. The State Registrars are to appoint two Supervisors of Registration for each parish, except Jefferson and Orleans, for which a greater number are to be appointed; and in each parish the Registrars are to be divided in politics. The President is empowered to employ the military forces on application of the Governor of the State or the United States Circuit Judge, to carry out the provisions of this act and enforce the Judicial process, and $200,000 is appropriated to defray the expenses of registration and election.

Senator Morton's minority report on Louisiana affairs condemns Judge Durell's order as a usurpation of authority, but regards the decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, affirming the legality of the Lynch Board, and recognizing the Kellogg Legislature as an authoritative settlement of the dispute. He regards the attempted organization of a new legislature irregular and without semblance of authority, and says the Government of the United States cannot go behind the action of the Legislature as to the election and qualification of its members, or behind the decision of the Returning Board constitutionally created by State law, as to who were elected State officers and members of the Legislature. The report deprecates resort to the powers vested in the general Government, except for the gravest reasons. Local self-government must be preserved. The States should be left to work out their own relief and reformation, so long as there is any hope. It is not true that there is a Government in Louisiana in all outward aspects legal and normal, and there is nothing otherwise in the condition of that State to warrant interference. The conduct of Judge Durell is reviewed, and severely censured, but it is claimed that that does not affect the actual status of the parties, and the legal rights of the Kellogg Government which has been returned by the Lynch Returning Board, the latter having been declared legal by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. A title which the highest legal tribunal has declared to be good is not impaired by unlawful interference, even by violence in its support. The Kellogg Government is a fact, and its legality is sustained by the judicial tribunal of the State, and it is in active operation in all its departments without actual resistance anywhere. The McEnery Government exists only on paper, and all those claiming office under it have never been returned as elected by any person having authority under the laws of Louisiana.

The majority report contends that the validity of the Kellogg Government was not established by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The only question settled was, whether Morgan or Kennard was entitled to hold the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Howe, resigned. Neither Warmoth nor Pinchback was a party to the cause, nor was any member of either Legislature, and the claim that either question was settled by the decision is too preposterous for serious refutation. The utmost that can be claimed for the decision is that the Court reorganized the Kellogg Government as the government de facto, which may be conceded, however it was established. The question we are considering is not a judicial one, and no judicial Court can determine it; but it is political in its character, and so far as the United States has to do with it, must be determined by the political department of the Government. The majority thereupon report that no State Government is at present existing in Louisiana, and neither Bay nor McMillan are entitled to a seat in the United States Senate. The report is signed by Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, and Alcorn.

Mr. Trumbull's report says but for the unwarranted and illegal interference the McEnery Government and Legislature would have been peacefully inaugurated, and that there has been no decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Kellogg State Government and Legislature legal in any case over which said Court had jurisdiction to make such decision.

Trumbull cannot believe that, because a United States Judge, supported by United States troops, by usurpation caused a Governor and Legislature not elected by the people to be installed in power, such usurpation authorizes Congress to interfere and order a new election in a State where there is in existence a Governor, other State officers, and Legislature duly elected by the people. All that is necessary in such a case is for the Senate to recognize the legitimate Legislature by admitting to his seat in the Senate the person they have chosen to represent the State, and forbid the use of United States troops to carry into effect the void orders of an usurping Judge. The whole trouble in Louisiana has grown out of the illegal interference of the United States authorities, civil and military, with the internal affairs of the State. Trumbull contends that the Fusion State ticket was elected, according to official returns by 10,000 majority, and that a large majority of the chosen members of the Legislature were of the same party, and says the history of the world does not furnish a more palpable instance of usurpation than that by which Pinchback was made Governor, and the persons returned by the Lynch Board the Legislature of Louisiana; nor can a parallel be found for the unfeeling and despotic answers sent by order of the President, to the respectful appeals of the people of Louisiana. Trumbull then argues that McMullan was legally chosen United States Senator, and that, by his admission to a seat, and the recognition of the McEnery Legislature as the legitimate Legislature of the State, the peace of Louisiana will be speedily restored, and effect given to the fairly-expressed will of the people.

PERSONAL.

President Grant left Washington at noon, today, for Baltimore to attend the, Union Orphan Asylum fair in that city.

A COLORED BALL.

Prominent colored persons of Washington are making extensive arrangments for an inauguration ball on the 6th of March. They say they are satisfied with the admission of the right to attend the white peoples' ball on the 4th of March, but, in view of all of the circumstances, think it better to have one of their own.

DEFICIENCIES.

The House Committee on Appropriations today considered the deficiency estimates for the year ending June 30, 1873, and prior years, but took no action. Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Belknap, and other officers of the Government will appear before the Committee to explain the amounts required for their respective Departments. The estimates for deficiencies are as follows:

Congress	$ 905
Department of State	264,961
Treasury Department	1,797,824
War Department	2,651,501
Interior Department	28,009
Department of Agriculture	2,180
Department of Justice	900,000
Judicial	6,084
Total	$6,221,263

DECLINED.

Colonel John S. Mosby having been tendered the position of Government counsel in certain legal cases, called at the Department of Justice to-day, and respectfully declined the appointment.

BRONZE CANNON.

During the evening session of the House, on Wednesday, a bill was passed to deliver up to the Army of the Cumberland Society eighty-eight pieces of condemned bronze cannon for the erection of the equestrian statue to General George H. Thomas. A like bill, granting twenty-five pieces to the Pennsylvania State Association at Washington, for a statue to Thaddeus Stevens, was reported, but the bill was recommitted.

RETIREMENT.

The Seventh United States Cavalry is transferred from the Department of the South to the Department of Dakota.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

MADAM, Feb. 20.—Minister Sickles has intimated to the Spanish Government that the United States is not disposed to press the embarrassing question relative to Cuba, desiring to place no obstacles in the way of the Republic.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committees, to-day,

HENRY D. CRANE,

of New York, testified that while he was the confidential clerk of Dr. Durant, on the 23d of December, 1865, he drew a check for $5,000 in favor of Senator Harlan, on the Corn Exchange Bank, of New York. The check was payable to the order of Mr. Harlan, and was drawn against funds of Dr. Durant in the bank. The witness knew of no other check, but had heard it said that Mr. Durant gave one. He searched for the check said to have been given by Dr. Durant in 1865 or 1866, but could not find it. Durant kept a private account with which witness had nothing to do. Received orders from Durant to draw the check of December, 1865, in favor of Harlan; Durant's private account was kept in the Corn Exchange Bank. He (Durant) claimed the $5,000 from the funds of the Union Pacific Road; when he settled with the Company, Durant's account against the road was over $400,000. The witness was requested to produce the check drawn by him in December, 1865, in favor of Harlan, and replied that he would send immediately to New York for it.

DOCUMENTARY.

Mr. Morrill laid before the Committee the following letters:

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NEW YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

To Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Chairman, Washington:

SIR: In compliance with your request, we have the pleasure to enclose herewith the original press copy of a letter addressed by us to the Hon. J. W. Patterson, on 12th May, 1871: also, press copy of a receipt in the hand-writing of Oakes Ames, dated May 12, 1871, which we find in one of our letter books of that date, showing, beyond doubt, that the Credit Mobilier stock and $2,000 Union Pacific income bonds were left with us by Ames personally for account of J. W. Patterson.

We cannot find any other entry or papers bearing upon the matters. Very respectfully,

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

May 12th. Received of Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,955 and 1,956, for $1,000 each, and certificate, No. 338, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America for Hon. J. W. Patterson, and to be accounted for to him.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Hon. J. W. Patterson, Washington:

DEAR SIR: We beg to inform you that we have received from the Hon. Oakes Ames two Union Pacific income bonds, Nos. 1,955 and 1,956, for $1,000 each, and certificate, No. 338, for thirty shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, which we hold for your account. Yours truly,

(Signed) MORTON, BLISS & Co.

OAKES AMES

was recalled and the above papers read to him. He testified that he had knowledge of leaving the stock with Morton, Bliss & Co., but supposed he must have left it there by direction of Patterson.

Adjourned.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

JUDGE WILSON'S REPORT.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson this afternoon made a report in part relative to the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Credit Mobilier, and other matters specified in the resolution of the House.

The report enters elaborately into the history of the Union Pacific Railroad, and shows that the act incorporating it was not passed to further the personal interests of the corporators, nor for the convenience of the great public alone, but in addition to these interests the present and future of the Government as such, were to be subserved. The Committee also give the history of the Credit Mobilier in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, based on the testimony already made public. In speaking of the Hoxie Act, the Committee say the interests of the Union Pacific Railroad Company were utterly disregarded. The Committee do not doubt that it was deliberately done. They draw the conclusion, speaking in round numbers, from facts ascertained, that the cost of the road was $30,000,000, which was wholly reimbursed from the proceeds of Government bonds and first mortgage bonds, and that from the income bonds and land grant bonds, the builders received in cash values at least $20,000,000 as profits, being a percentage of about 48 per cent on the entire cost of the road. The Committee show the different amounts received by the various parties and say: "If it was impossible to build the road according to the act of Congress, we had no right to build it. They could easily have represented their difficulty to Congress, which has dealt generously with them from the beginning. It may be that all the existing stockholders chose these profits, so that what was in the form of a contract was in substance a dividend, but nothing is better settled than that the railroad corporation has no right either as against creditors or the minority of its stockholders to distribute any portion of its capital as dividends, and that a Court of Equity will interfere to prevent it. There can be still less justification for using the proceeds of money borrowed either of the Government, or on first mortgage bonds, for the purpose of dividends.

The Committee do not conceive it to be their duty to express or to form opinion as to the degree of moral blame that attaches to persons engaged in these transactions, except so far as may rightfully affect the exercise of the discretion of Congress in dealing with their franchise. Congress cannot accept the general intentions of persons combined as an excuse for the deliberate violation of its laws, if it expects them to be obeyed or respected hereafter; but we do not, they say, like to close our narrative of this case, and pronounce judgment upon these transactions without observing that there are many persons connected with the Credit Mobilier, who held their stock openly and without concealment from the beginning, and who seem to have had no share in its management, and no knowledge of the wrongful use of its stock, or funds of the railroad. Some of these persons are of eminent character, holding high public positions, and it is difficult to believe that they had any consciousness that they were doing wrong, or saw the state of proceeding in the light which the Committee now state it.

After some further remarks, the Committee say the division of the substance of the corporation had so weakened it as to make its control by capitalists, and powerful railroad corporations, in the manner above described, easy. It is now helpless and dependent.

In making investigation, the Committee say they have labored under great disadvantages. Books containing the records of these transactions are voluminous and complicated. The estimates of the engineers, made before the letting of the various contracts, cannot be found. The presence as witness of General Granville, Mr. Dodge, Chief Engineer, under whose supervision the principal part of the work was done, could not be procured, although diligent efforts were made to that end. Mr. John Curtis, who was Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was unable to attend by reason of illness. Governor John A. Dix, who was President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, could not be present by reason of his Executive duties as Governor of the State of New York. Many of the incidents in these transactions have not been investigated as thoroughly as may be desired, for want of time. It is proper to state that nothing has been disclosed in the evidence indicating any misappropriation of the moneys of the Company by the present management of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Committee think the facts shown would furnish ground for judgment of forfeiture of all the franchises of the corporation, but it would be harsh and unjust to forfeit the rights of the present stockholders, a large majority of whom have bought this stock in good faith in the market, for the wrongdoing of their predecessors.

The report concludes as follows: "We have the case of a corporation, which is trustee, in the management of persons who have divided the trust fund among themselves; who have promised pay for its capital stock in cash, which promise they have not kept, and on which they are still liable, and which the corporation neglects to enforce, and who have made contracts with themselves in reference to trust funds, the profits on which contracts they ought in equity to account for to the trust fund. Upon the most simple principle of equity, suit

WASHINGTON.

Something to Think About—A National Convention to Make a New Constitution.

"Exhortation Jim"—The Personality of the Press.

Judicial Corruption—The Case of Judge Sherman.

Shew-Bread—The Scorned Humorist.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1873.

The last Electoral vote, it is to be hoped, has been counted. Like the Electors of Germany who had to choose the Emperor, the American Electoral College has probably expired.

NO MORE ELECTORS.

It would still be a beautiful form of electing our President, if the public's attention to their own affairs permitted,—to give the finest modesty in each State the honorable privilege of associating their names with a President's, and, as the sons of Peers attend a King to his coronation, to usher in a popular magistrate under the personal escort of a great and noble faculty of his fellow-citizens. But what is this Electoral College of ours now-a-days? A College without scholarship or other endowments, made up of scrub caucus notorieties often, who are honored with such brief public mention as soldiers, travellers, and passing notorieties often get under the degree of D. D., and LL. D., and so forth, Pangloss-fashion.

The Electoral faculty has come to have chiefly the faculties of smelling, tasting, and handling. It was a practical proposition; but, in the rise of the great buccaneer gangs called *parties*, the College has come to be a piece of finery as cumbrous as it is dangerous. Therefore, without regret, we wipe away one of the antique conceits of our Revolutionary forefathers, and, as neither party cares anything about the matter, it will be a pity to present it to the people without making sufficient issue to bring out a vote. Add, therefore, an amendment suggesting the propriety of making the office of Senator elective by the people of each State.

We have come to that place where

A NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

is desirable.

Everything has been changed by the agencies of steam, inventions, corporate movement, prosperity, and emancipation. The old Constitution is an honored charter, belonging to the dead generations. It can point the moral, adorn the tale, and suggest the framework of a new and more accordant plan of Republican Government. But, before the centennial year of independence, we should hold a grand investigation, directed from the advanced thought and observation of the country, and independent of party, like the Constitutional Convention of 1787. When the times are out of joint, as we see them now, the error lies in fundamentals more probably than in particulars. We are proceeding like the America subsequent to the Revolution, which endeavored to make the Articles of Confederation apply to a total change of society and instrumentalities.

After the Revolution, they proceeded very much as we have done since the Rebellion. They expatriated the Loyalists, or Tories, and then softened toward them. They issued much and various currency, and were victims of fluctuation, speculation, high prices, and corruption. Disorders broke out, and two Governments in the same States confronted each other. Piecemeal remedies were proposed; but the pressure of business upon Congress prevented any general and landscape discussion of the evils of the period, until May 25, 1787, when the Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation met in the State-House at Philadelphia.

That spectacle, re-presented, would be the noblest Centennial Exhibition for the year 1876. Better begin it on the Centennial of the outbreak of the War of Independence, in 1875. With General Grant [illegible] presiding in the Chair, as did Washington, and the passions of parties burnt out by their mutual and equal exhaustion, let the cry of factions be drowned, and the learned and freedom-loving, the thinking and practical leaders of the period, re-examine the needs of the time, and attend to the harmonious revision of an organic system.

Congress will never have the time, and parties will never have the honesty, to do the work. That it is needed to be done, is plain to any who feel that the questions paramount between capital and labor, producer and carrier, party and purity, are not such as can ever be examined by a Congress possessing in so little the confidence of the people as that which is passing out and that which is next to come.

ISCARIOT'S DAILY THIRTY PIECES.

James Harlan, Senator from Iowa, a bribe-taker and a hypocrite, uses his pawnbrokers' journal in Washington to denounce the Rev. Robert Laird Collier for his courageous sermon upon the deficiencies of public life. This Harlan is a gawky, unhappy-looking, mentally-damned man, and his disapprobation is a decoration. He bought stock in the paper he possesses to absorb the printing money of his party; every number of the concern contains proposals for jobs; he expected to crawl into the Cabinet again, where he had once lain feloniously; but the President, who seems to have a keen perception of a bore, smoked him out. What next he is to do, is of course only to himself and his guardian gnome.

That he will perpetuate himself under any circumstances as a nuisance is inevitable. We advise him to open a fence-shop, or take holy orders in a Penitentiary.

A good deal has been said about the rise of the personal press in this country. Developments prove that the most extravagant newspapers come far short of the corruption existing in the bosom of affairs. The New York *Sun* was looked upon, during the past campaign, by some prudent people, as reckless and rough; but events have proved that it possessed the boldness of either prescience or knowledge. To every name denoted on its Credit Mobilier list, has been traced a transaction whose secresy and stealth were dishonorable in a high grade of public men, and which bravado, perjury, and the support of a corrupt party press could not disprove or conceal. A prostituted press, directed by second-rate political aspirants, who are willing to spend their money to get the fame and make the apologies of politicians, would be the most dangerous adjunct of the ruin of a nation, were it not the weakest. In the nature of type-metal, a toady is of no power with it. He neutralizes the divinity resident there, as the beauty and force of a great language are lost when a sycophant employs it. Nothing is so easily lost as the influence of a licentious journal; but to declare what can be indicated, is not license, if it arouses the public mind from lethargy.

To change somewhat the nervous words of Raleigh in the Errand of the Soul, written nearly three hundred years ago, we may repeat:

Go, Press, as Freedom's guest,
Upon a thankless errand;
Fear not to touch the best,—
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go tell the Court it glows
And shines like rotten wood;
Go tell the Church it shows
What's good, and doth no good;
Go, or we needs must die,
For thou must give the lie.

THE JUDICIARY ROTTEN.

The newest case of corruption is charged against the Ways and Means Committee, whose clerk, one Bassett, demanded $250 a month from the bankers and brokers of New York to assist them in repealing the tax on borrowed capital, besides $5,000 when the act passed. It did pass, becoming a part of the Tariff and Tax law of the year 1872. At the same time, one of the nepotist United States Judges of Ohio, Charles T. Sherman, presented a claim for $10,000 for services in lobbying the bill, along with his brother, the Senator, and General Garfield. The latter might be the case, and neither of these two members of Congress aware of a job, because much is done here for the mere asking. Judge Charles T. Sherman is like the poor only in this respect, that we have him with us always. A big, red-faced, common man, of neither judicial brains or tastes, he seems to like the atmosphere of the Legislative stews, and he is one of the annual tramps around the Capitol edifice. His brother, John Sherman, is a man of application, fair capacity, and probably above the average of Senators. His brother, General Sherman, is a man of individuality, electric sense, and a straightforward, blunt, right nature. But I have yet to hear either a compliment or a sense of respect expressed for this United States Judge Sherman, who is generally regarded as the belly of the family, and subsisting upon the concomitant celebrity of the Sherman name. To see a Judge of the United States Courts pawing around these lobbies and Capitoline back-rooms, is to see a man in a fair way of temptation, if no worse. A few impeachments are necessary to purify our Judicial system. In Kansas and Louisiana, the Judges are said to be drunk pretty much all the time; the United States Judge of Alabama, who is morally contemptible there, tried to get on the Bench of the District of Columbia, and all Washington City, without regard to party, raised an indignant howl, which the President, on neighborly grounds, heard and responded to with an injunction. The United States Judge, in Ohio, is now presented for collecting money for Congressional influence, and we hope that he may disprove it; but it is singular, to say the least, that a man as far off as Cleveland should be implicated at Washington without cause. Guilty or not guilty, that particular Sherman is a Judge only in title. It requires to make a Judge three qualities: decorum, inflexible honesty, and a knowledge of the law; but the only known requisite of this Judge is, that his name is Sherman. His battles and his decisions are equally unknown.

As for George A. Bassett, long the Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, the stories of his use of his privileges are as old as my residence in this city. I heard complaints made in California that he had demanded payment for past services, after experiencing unusual hospitalities from the corporations there.

Turkish corruption under the Pashas and Beys, or Russian official rottenness, could be scarcely worse. What we are hearing every day in these revelations, is something of the old. The new corruption can be stamped out if these exposures of former and recent fraud are encouraged by the wistful attention of the people. That editor who raises the party shield, and cries "Halt" to these providential developments, expects his turn to come, or is an expectant sharer in the public spoil. Mark him as the sycophant of a thief, or a thief himself!

There are now no parties. In the common sense of the overhanging cloud, charged with the judgments and secrets of these past debauched years, the public, which is the victim, mingles together and breaks old divisions down. The President of the United States has no intentions except to make his second term the vindication of his Magistracy. Four years are before us without a National election to warp the sight of any man. The politicians would now be declaring against Grant for the little Civil Service he has encouraged, except for those disclosures of infamy which is the practice of high places, and which has compelled universal abhorrence. What is Schuyler Colfax to the necessity of a regeneration? What is any man to the preservation of our liberties, and the purification of public life, and of general society, which is so largely correlative with it?

Faith in public character is only admirable to the degree that an intelligent jury would bestow it. To bury one's head in the sand, and kick one's heels in the air, with the sentiment of "I won't believe it!" is the province of a community of fools. In the light of the vindication of such institutions as have been inherited and established for this Continent, the tumble of a second-rate politician is no more than the tumble of a black-bird shot out of the sky compared to the salvation of the harvest-fields. No dishonesty is more reprehensible than than which eats with the Disciples, and meantime snugly conceals the thirty pieces of betrayal under the table-cloth. Such a publication as the New York *Independent*, whose proprietor is a roper-in with the religious multitudes, and, under that cover, a sort of Montague Tigg to sound the praises of every public Chevy Slyme,—is a mere wolf in the moral press. No wonder that Mr. Colfax, and Mr. Sinclair, considering late exposures, wished to derive from the New York *Tribune* the benefit of the honorable reputation of Horace Greeley. Had their little game proved a success, that journal, consecrated in honorable years to the denunciation of tyranny and meanness, would now be the daily defender of larceny, and the advocate of distinguished perjury. Making such honey in the dead lion's jaws, some satirical Samson might well propound his riddle on such a *Tribune*: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent*, Mr. D. W. Bartlett, expresses the belief that, when Mr. Colfax was taken sick some time ago, his memory failed him, and he really forgot he had $1,200 from Oakes Ames. Mr. Bartlett thinks that Colfax now remembers the transaction, and is, in a great state of remorse about his statement under oath. I do not see where any of these positions leave Mr. Colfax. To whatever new refuge he flies, something has forestalled him. His last apology, of lugging in his stepfather and the rest of the family, is like finding vouchers for a [illegible] Matthews is a clerk appointed by Colfax to a place in the clerk's office of the House. Hollister, his son-in-law, is one of the pillars of the Utah Ring, who want to divide the raimant of the Mormons, and is animated by the usual grandeur of motive of such prayers.

THE SHEW-BREAD.

Mr. Colfax's reputation and standing in the United States have been of such stupendous thinness, like the arch of the rainbow, that criticism here has been dismayed. I am sorry to confess that I never fully did my duty in the premises, and allowed the vapory illusion to go on, supposing that it must dissolve, after a time, of its own volatility. I did not, however, expect it to disappear by combustion, as it has since done.

A quantity of the pertinent commonplace, leavened with some ostentatious orthodoxy, and flavored with three ounces of glibness and half a peck of rural amiability. To which add coloring, without stint, of green smiles, and rapidly stir up with a sort of salesman's animation. Bake the whole in the frying-pan of selfishness, and cut up into small and prepared slices. Always to be eaten without close examination.

Such was the shew-head which a superstitious generation thought the high priests only might eat. But those who had tasted of it on the sly said it was nothing but Johnny-cake.

THE UNAPPRECIATED SNAPP.

Amongst the persons who are about to leave Congress neither regretted nor remembered, is H. Snapp, of Joliet. He squared himself here for a clown, and, although the intention was low, he could not support it. To seek to be a humorist, and perish like your jokes, is what the colored poet called "pizen." To laugh to one's self, like Jack Humphreys, and aise not so much as "a grain, a gnat, a wandering hair" of a smile, is death, interment, and decay, while conscious of all.

Snapp confounded the extravagant assertion of his vulgarity with a humorous talent, and expected to derive a reputation midway between Mullins, of Tennessee, and Proctor Knott. But Mullins had an honest, simple, fragrant nature, and the man behind his extravagance commended both. Knott had good fellowship and a sense of the ridiculous. Snapp appears to have possessed chiefly a theory that certain low preferences of his own, asserted idiotically, would be commended to a congenial Congress. Such are some politicians' conceptions of their countrymen.

He opened his mouth with less effect than the only celebrated ass, except himself, who had ever spoken. GATH.

WHEATON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This institution, chartered by the Legislature as "Illinois Institute," February, 1855, and rechartered as Wheaton College, February, 1861, was founded by Wesleyan Methodists as a Reform College, particularly set against American Slavery. The majority of the Board under the new charter were, and still are, orthodox Congregationalists. It has the elements of permanent progress and prosperity, and promises not to disappoint the hopes of its founders and friends, who hope to see it yet exerting a controlling influence on the ideas and educational interests of this State and Nation.

Its present Faculty, besides the undersigned, are the Rev. J. B. Walker, late President of Benzonia College, in Michigan; the Rev. J. C. Webster, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and successful Massachusetts pastor; O. F. Lamry, A. M., of Knox College; the Rev. S. F. Stratton, and Messrs. H. A. Fischer and C. A. Blanchard, alumni of Wheaton. F. G. Baker is Professor of Music, aided by his daughter, Miss Sarah A. Baker; Mr. Walker Milner, a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, has charge of the bookkeeping and business department; Miss Harriet A. M. Bead, educated at Rockford, has charge of the young ladies as their Lady Principal; and Dr. Alfred H. Hiatt gives instruction and lectures in Hygienic and the science of health.

The new and beautiful buildings are unsurpassed for health and convenience; and the domestic department, in the hands of Mr. L. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell, affords the inmates of the College the care and comforts of an agreeable and well-ordered Christian family, in which enjoyment blends with instruction; and it is believed that there is no place in the United States, outside of the home-circle, where children are cared for more assiduously and taught more thoroughly than here.

The expenses of pupils (ladies) residing in the College building are put at only $150 the school year, about one-third or one-half what the same costs in many similar institutions; and the daughters of clergymen and missionaries have a further reduction to $100 for the year.

Mrs. Sarah H. Nutting gives instruction in drawing, perspective, and oil painting from Nature.

During the present (winter) term, there are in attendance one hundred and seventy pupils, most of them from the best Christian families, with whom it is a privilege to have children associate. The sexes meet at table, chapel service, and recitations; and the experience of more than a quarter of a century convinces us that institutions where the sexes meet as in well-ordered families are surest, safest, and best.

Our spring term opens April 3 next, and new rooms will be opened, furnished, and in readiness for thirty young ladies more than now inhabit the building. I shall be happy to furnish particular information, by catalogues and circulars, to those who may wish it, concerning what is necessary for students to bring with them who intend to reside in the building; and also for young gentlemen who may room or reside in the village. Parents or pupils who may come without previous correspondence can obtain all needed information by proceeding at once from the depot to the College. Address

J. BLANCHARD,
President Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.

THE STATE AND ITS CORPORATE OFFSPRING.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We regard the article under the above caption, in the *Times* of last Saturday, as being simply a general onslaught on "railroad men." Facts are ignored, and we have instead a column of sensational generalities, made up of sovereign States, unlawful votes, State existence, &c., &c. Why not state that the question of both passenger and freight charges is now before the Supreme Court of the State for decision, and upon that decision rests the constitutionality of the law. The "Three Centres," having anticipated the decision of the Supreme Court, and the constitutionality of the law, have proceeded to execution. The railroad men wait the decision. Who are defying the laws? It is possible that the Bloomington decision may be reversed. It is probable that the Kankakee decision will be affirmed.

The Illinois Central Railroad holds a position differing from that of all other railroads in the State, in this: That the Illinois Central Railroad is operating under a special contract as well as a charter. Its charter is in the form of "an agreement," by which the State of Illinois contracts to give to the Illinois Central Railroad all the lands received from the General Government, and the *right to establish reasonable rates for freights and passengers*. The Company, on their part, agree to build the road, and annually pay into the Treasury of the State 5 per cent of its gross earnings, in consideration of its rights and privileges granted by the State. This consideration has been, and is, deemed to be so valuable that the people have voted a constitutional provision against its ever being released, suspended, modified, etc., etc. While the State of Illinois is thus strictly holding the Illinois Central Railroad to the performance of its obligations, can the State, by an act of the Legislature, release itself from performing its part of the agreement with the road? Of course not, because the Constitution provides "that no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed." Does the law compelling the Illinois Central to transport passengers at three cents per mile impair the contract made with the State that they should have the right to establish their own rates? This question is now before the Supreme Court for decision. The State of Illinois has the undoubted right to prevent the railroad from charging unreasonable rates. But who are to decide this question,—a mob taking possession of a coach, and constituting themselves judge and jury; or the Courts, who, being in possession of all the facts, will most likely render impartial justice? Any body of men, be they who they may, should, in contending for their own rights, be careful that they do not infringe upon the rights of others, for, in doing so, they lose the confidence and support of all fair men. The laws should and must be obeyed by all. Yet, when a law is before the Supreme Court for a decision as to its constitutionality, we think it by far the best course to patiently wait its decision rather than attempt to enforce it ourselves.

Although not a *political farmer*, yet we know Hydraulic Ram. The last we heard of the old fellow—a farmer in Ohio was trying a cross in his Merino flock with him. We regret to say that, in this line, he was a failure. How he will succeed on the staff of the *Times*, engaged in "pushing down railway tariffs, and in pushing up tariff duties," we are unable to divine. But should he fail in this, as he undoubtedly did in the sheep business, we suggest that his name be sent in to the Governor as a candidate for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner.

E. H. B.

A STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the report of the shooting affray at No. 640 Archer avenue, on the evening of the 17th inst., your reporter represented the cause of the trouble as arising from the fact that an improper intimacy existed between me and Mrs. Perry, the sister of David Johnston.

About the 5th of April, 1872, I went to board at the house of Mrs. Perry. I went there as a total stranger, both to her and her family, and have, up to the night of the trouble referred to, contributed nothing by my conduct to give any foundation or color to the slander referred to; nor has Mrs. Perry, so far as I am aware.

I am now satisfied that such reports were current in the neighborhood since some time last spring, but I did not know of them till July last, and then only as rumors not worthy of the notice of either Mr. Perry, his wife, or myself.

About the 1st of January last, I heard again of these reports, and that they were causing some trouble between Mr. Perry and his wife. I called both of them into the kitchen, and offered to give them any satisfaction that an honest person could give another. Mr. Perry then said that he was perfectly satisfied; and both Mr. Perry and his wife requested me to remain, for, if I left, it would confirm the reports in the minds of the people of the neighborhood.

I heard nothing from that time till about last Thursday or Friday morning, when Mrs. Perry told me she was going to give up keeping boarders. I went on the Sunday following to look for a boarding house, but did not engage one till about Monday noon. I returned to the house, and packed my trunk, and had supper. I waited till Mr. Perry returned from his work as I wanted to get some money that he had borrowed from me. I went into the kitchen, and called him out to the sitting room, and, in the presence of Mr. Doyle, Mr. Holmbene, and Mrs. Perry, I offered to satisfy him that I was not the cause of his trouble. He remarked that I was not the cause of it, and that he never wished me to leave his house. I took my trunk, and went to my boarding house, and returned to see my friend Doyle. While sitting on a chair talking quietly with Mr. Perry, David Johnston came up and ordered me out, and, as I was going down stairs, he pushed me and shot me. Mrs. Perry was not present during the affray, and knew nothing of it.

Inasmuch as the name of a very estimable woman has been slandered by the published accounts of this affray, I make this statement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1873. W. J. LYNCH.

Trichinæ.

From the Cleveland Herald, Feb. 19.

A nearly fatal case of trichinæ, the dreadful disease whose appearance in Cleveland over a year ago created such a great sensation, has just been made known to a physician in this city. A family by the name of Kruger, consisting of six persons,—father, mother, and four small children, residing at 66 Davis street, fell suddenly ill a few days ago without any apparent cause. A physician was summoned and remedies applied for another disease, but the patients continued to become worse until Monday, when Dr. Rosenwasser took the case in hand, and in a subsequent investigation discovered the presence of trichinæ. Inquiry revealed the fact that the family had been accustomed to eating cold sausage, which contained raw pork, and was diseased. The father and mother were more seriously affected than the children, but it is hoped that all will recover.

The Kruger family is from Holland, and the porkers which caused their sickness were their own raising. The swine are supposed to have become diseased by eating rats or other poisonous vermin. A piece placed under a microscope the existence of a number of small parasites, although it was not as badly diseased as some which was examined at the time it first appeared in the city.

SPRINGFIELD.

Plat-Notes of the United States Survey of the State of Illinois.

Five Hundred Books Half a Century Old.

Some Interesting Extracts from Them.

Shawneetown and Its Troubles—The Great Inundations of 1813.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 15, 1873.

"Custodian Plat-Notes and Plats, U. S. Survey, State of Ill.," is the inscription on a door located on the second floor of the State House, between the chambers of the Senate and House. At the other side of the door is a small den, containing a wood-stove as large as a coffin, a table covered with drawing tools, a small library on a shelf to one side, walls hung with maps and plats, drawers filled with old books, and in the midst of all the presiding genius of the place,

CAPTAIN W. H. H. LAWTON.

He was educated as a civil engineer, and, while practising his profession before Vicksburg, a hostile bullet deprived him of the use of his limbs, forcing him to call in crutches as aids to locomotion. He is a tall, soldierly-appearing man, with a mustache, and great, kindly eyes, set in a handsome countenance. He works day and night over the musty, time-worn volumes whose contents it is his duty to decipher, and transcribe in another set of books, which, when completed, will indicate the location of every part of land in Illinois as defined by the original survey.

There are 500 of these ancient field-books

OVER HALF A CENTURY OLD.

They were written in ink by the surveyors as they carried the chain over hill and dale through timber and prairie, before Illinois was known as a State, when the wolf and bear shared with the Indian the ownership of the wide domain whence they have been driven by the advancement of civilization. These remarks are curiosities. Some of the spelling is quite primitive. Sasafras is spelled "sasafrax," "saxafrax," and "saccafrax;" buckeye, "bucki," which is phonetic; scyamore, "sickamore;" cypress, "scypress;" persimmon, "persimn;" Saturday, "Satterday;" and so-forth. Some of the remarks, too,

ARE CHARACTERISTIC.

One gentleman, surveying in Laurence County in 1805, jotted down his opinion as follows: "Hell has broke loose in the woods with the chainmen." The same individual, surveying in the same county and in the same year, wrote: "On our passage south, came to a den of wolves; caut two young ones, one unhurt." A note written Feb. 16, 1805,—fifty-eight years ago,—in Wabash County, says: "At this corner we heard young Bears sucking the old one late in the evening. I sent up the man to the settlement for a gun, which he brought me, and on Sunday I killed the Bear and laid by." The party travelling through what is now Edwards and Laurence Counties, described the land as "the handsomest on the globe;" which was flattering to the land. On another page is the following: "5 mile post in beautiful prairie, in a valley between or in the fork of two rivers, to right at 50 (chains) top of the hill or high ground, where we encamped under a clump of trees, in the most beautiful prairie I could have conceived,—beyond the power of description." It must have been gorgeous. On July 21, 1805, the following entry was made: "Proceeded from Vincennes with my little party for Point Coupee; arrived at Point Coupee next day weary, wet, and unwell." A book of later date refers to

THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE,

as is indicated in the following: "The surveys described in this book were executed under the authority of a letter from William Rector, surveyor of the lands of the United States in the Territories of Illinois and Minnesota, appointing John C. Sullivan as principal surveyor, and James McDuncan as assistant surveyor, to survey under the direction of Richard Graham and Joseph Phillips, Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to run all the lines of the tract of land ceded by the treaty of St. Louis, of August, 1816, which lies between the original cession of the Sacs and Foxes and Lake Michigan, and leaves the northern boundary only of the rest of the land that was at the same time and place, and by the same treaty, relinquished by the Ottaways, Chippeways, and Pottawatomies to the United States."

The survey to which these books relate

WAS BEGUN IN 1804,

in pursuance of an act of Congress, and continued many years. The Surveyor General's office was at Cincinnati, where the notes were kept for many years, and were subsequently turned over to the office at St. Louis, whence they came into possession of the State four years ago. An act of the Legislature appropriated money to transcribe the books,—a task requiring infinite pains and patience. Some of the writing has almost faded out, and a powerful glass is used to decipher the hieroglyphics, some of which are as difficult to translate as the inscriptions on the pyramids. Captain Lawton has been at work four years, and two-thirds of the work is done. Two years more will complete it. The entire cost will be $18,000. The work is tedious, and must be accurate to be of any value.

THE USEFULNESS

of the undertaking was illustrated a few days since in the United States Court here, when the ownership of a tract of land worth thousands of dollars was in dispute. The books were called for, and the case decided in the evidence of the original survey. Judge Neal spoke of the value of the books, and the necessity for their "restoration and preservation, as the location of every foot of land in the State depended upon them."

The names of the early settlers are given in these surveys. The land on the Illinois shore opposite St. Louis was granted by Louis XVI. of France to the Bishop of Quebec, in 1782, and soon after

FRENCH EMIGRANTS

took possession, and it remains in the hands of their descendants to this day. These tracts, generally 900 feet wide, ran for miles along the bank, each farm being six miles long. The principal crop raised was vegetables, which found a good market in St. Louis, and that city is to-day supplied from the same territory, cultivated by farmers who speak French said to be pure. The early settlers, being isolated, maintained their native language and customs, which were transmitted from generation to generation; and now we have the strange anomaly of natives of this country unable to speak its language. They speak French just as, in the Dutch settlements in Pennsylvania, Dutch is the lingual medium of exchange. They are thrifty and industrious citizens, have schools and churches of their own, mix little in politics, and attend to the cultivation of the soil. On the old plats are such names as Truchette Susanna Ciciro, Jean Baptiste Lancier, Paul Lepeuche, August Choteau, etc.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Here also may be seen the original plat of Shawneetown, the oldest town in the State, which knew its best days about the time Chicago's foundation was laid in the mud of the prairie. It is named after Shawnee, an Indian Chief who was "monarch of all he surveyed." It is in Gallatin County, ten miles below the mouth of the Big Wabash, and 125 miles above the mouth of the Ohio. In 1813-14, it was laid out by direction of the United States Government, and was long known as the principal town in Illinois, which was admitted to the Union four years later, in 1818. The site was chosen, not because it was beautiful or particularly adapted for residence purposes, but because it was the nearest point on the river to the salt wells in Saline County, 12 miles distant. The trade in salt was valuable and extensive, the product of the wells finding its way down the river to the Southern States. Shawneetown was then, as now, liable to serious inundations, and attempts were made to have the site abandoned. Before the survey was completed, remonstrances were sent to Josiah Meigs, the Surveyor General, at Cincinnati, but without effect. The following letter on this subject, written in 1813, includes quite a graphic description of

THE INUNDATION

of that year, and is worth rescuing from oblivion:

Josiah Meigs, Esq., Surveyor General of the United States:

SIR: When I recently recommended a small change in the plot of Shawneetown, it was then my full conviction that the site itself ought to be changed; but, not knowing that others would feel an interest sufficient to induce them to unite in such a recommendation, I was unwilling to move alone in so important an object.

I was an eye-witness to one of the two inundations by which that place was visited last spring, and to the great distress and losses which were experienced. I had before observed, in riding through the woods surrounding the town, the extraordinary height of the water-marks upon the trees, which were so visible for the space of two miles in the road to the Saline that one might imagine himself *riding under water* to the depth of from 12 to 15 feet. But, the last spring, I saw the water itself even at a greater height than had been marked by the icy freshets of winter. I rode upon the flood for more than two weeks in a keel (boat), over the principal street of the town, lashed to a merchant's store, and the boat was on a level with its roof. An attack of ague and fever compelled me then to quit and seek health in the highlands of Kentucky. The flood continued to rise a few feet afterwards, and was nearly as long in falling as it was in rising. A second inundation quickly succeeded, when the waters rose as high as in the first. At the time I left the boat, the waters were about midway in the roofs of the houses generally, and quite to the ridge-poles of several. Being heavy log cabins, they usually did not float till immersed to the last-mentioned depth, and I saw from 15 to 20 float away. About 40, in the whole, floated off. It was a merciful Providence that the wind did not blow hard in either of the inundations, for, if it had done so, every building of every description must unquestionably have been demolished and swept off. I need not describe the distress and losses of the inhabitants; several were sickened, and some died; every beast perished which could not be taken into boats, or was not seasonably driven to the high lands; all the fences, with everything around and in the houses which could float, were taken off; gardens, grass, and all things which had began to vegetate, were destroyed. The time occupied by both freshets was about ten weeks. I mean the time the water lay on the surface of Shawneetown.

It is certain that no building can safely be erected on that site, unless elevated above the surface, on a solid foundation of at least 12 feet in height. Besides the inconvenience of such an elevation for dwellings, stores, stables, etc., the expense would be beyond calculation, as there are no stone to be had within a great distance. Nor would even a stone foundation be safe against such inundations as those of last spring, if attended with heavy winds, unless firmly cemented. There are beautiful situations on the margin of the Ohio, below the mouth of the Saline Creek, where a site might be laid which can never be approached by inundation. Although the distance from the salt works to such new site might be 5 or 6 miles more than to the site of Shawneetown, yet a material advantage might be gained in the superior excellence of the ground for a road. The ground in that direction is high and dry, whereas, in the direction of Shawneetown, there are several very bad hills, one ferry to cross a part of the year (the Saline Creek) and as much as 4 or 5 miles out of the 12 are so low and soft as to be often impassable for wagons, and always difficult. Besides, as a good deal of salt is, at proper seasons, taken down the Saline Creek in boats, a site for its deposit, just below the mouth of that creek, would be infinitely more convenient than taking it several miles up the river to Shawneetown. And it would be advancing towards the greatest market for the salt, which is still below the proposed new site, and chiefly up the Cumberland River, as the whole State of Tennessee is supplied from those works through that channel.

In short, if the United States do not take the advantage of laying the site of a town in the situation proposed, I have no question that some individual or individuals will do so as soon as the lands can be purchased. I should consider it a most eligible speculation.

There cannot be a moment's doubt that the United States would, by laying out a town there, before Shawneetown is offered for sale, find, in the disposal of the lots, a manifold reimbursement of all expenses. And still Shawneetown would probably attract purchasers enough to reimburse the extra expenses which have been laid out there, as it is a fine body of land, a great road must always go through it, and some have particular interests at and near it, and might hope to make it something.

If anything should be done by the United States in relation to the premises, it is evident that it ought to be done before the Land Office is opened, or at least before Shawneetown is offered for sale, as it might be deemed unfair to remove the site from thence after purchasers have vested their money and began improvements at the place. Besides, when the Land Office is opened the best sites elsewhere will immediately fall into the hands of private men.

I will only add that, previous to the great calamity which befel Shawneetown last spring, I had selected it for my permanent residence, but was then induced to abandon it altogether, as did many others who had commenced establishments there. Myself, and most of those who abandoned Shawneetown, would undoubtedly settle ourselves at any eligible site which should be laid by the United States in the vicinity I have before mentioned.

The above is very respectfully submitted by, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

STANLEY GRISWOLD.

This letter was received in Cincinnati "14th August, 1813." The author appears to have been Judge of the United States Court of the District, which, as may be supposed, was spread over a wide area. Other testimony was forwarded as to the undesirability of the site. It was not changed, but some modifications of the original plan were ordered.

OTHER LETTERS.

Writing to Meigs, April 22, 1814, Griswold begins: "On Monday last, I received your communication by the master of a keel-boat,"—showing how the mails were conveyed in those days.

May 4, 1814, William Harris furnished an account for surveying the town, amounting to $1,001.39; among the items being "two barrels of flour at $7 per barrel;" "150 pounds of bacon at 9 cents;" "for sugar and chocolate, $9.50."

July 25, 1814, Harris wrote from Shawneetown to Meigs, saying, "This will be handed to you by Mr. Pettie, a young gentleman at this place, and also a map of Shawneetown as it is now layed off."

The work, it seems, was finished at that date. And here, though not quite pertinent, may be inserted another letter, giving an idea of the

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

at that time. It is also from Judge Griswold:

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Aug., 1814.

DEAR SIR: By Mr. Roe I have the pleasure to inform you that we enjoy fine health, except a slight indisposition I have lately had, from which I am not fully recovered, tho' recovering. I shall venture to set out to-morrow for the Mississippi, to hold our Court. Some danger attends the way from hostile Indians. But I shall be mounted on one of the best horses (tho' I trust not in horses or chariots), and I shall have company. I hope to make a good *leg-defence* if attacked. Many think St. Louis and the settlements on the Mississippi will be assailed soon. It is possible, and I fear probable. A portion of our militia have received orders to-day to march. . . . It is expected a great concourse of spectators will be here at the sales, and it is probable a mania will be excited. They are coming from Tennessee and Kentucky, and even, it is said, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. . . . .

All our news you will see extracted into your papers. The crisis is solemn, both on the seaboard and these frontiers. We have had rumors of great actions at the northward, but our mails are most shamefully conducted, and we can scarcely get a paper. My Cincinnati papers are near a month old when they arrive.

Your nephew, the P. G. M., ought to employ an agent to visit the postoffices in the Western counties, to see where the fault lies. The evil has been great for a long time.

Mrs. G. and Miss G. send their best respects to yourself, and their love, with my compliments, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Your friend, STANLEY GRISWOLD.

J. MEIGS, Esq.

The inundation described by Judge Griswold was not the original flood of Noah, but must have reminded the inhabitants of that memorable overflow, of which it was a diminutive imitation. The Ohio is the Nile of the Egypt of Illinois. Freshets that are a repetition of that described are

LIABLE TO HAPPEN EVERY SPRING,

when the melted snows and liberated frosts of the Ohio Valley rush with resistless force past the devoted town, or mounting its banks, making the streets a dismal watery level, and climbing to peep through second-story windows. The floods occur at intervals. In 1867 the water rose to a height of 10 feet. It is not astonishing that Griswold, after his experience, desired to move his family and friends to higher and drier soil. And yet, in spite of these floods, men have deliberately lived in that town for over half a century, and live there still. They were not an ambitious people.

THE NATIVES OF SHAWNEETOWN.

If indolence is luxury, they were luxurious. Almost isolated from the world, without any stimulant to their ambition, they traded on the river, watched the boats as they glided by day after day, were little troubled by the doings in the world outside, lived lazy and contented lives, and, when they got through, died and were buried away from the monster river, on a hill which, in its mightiest efforts, it failed to reach. It was only when dead and buried that they were safe from inundation. Perhaps, after all, the excitement of a freshet was the most genuine pleasure of their dull lives.

Shawneetown has been in a passive condition since the failure of the State Bank and the collapse of the Mutual Improvement humbug. When they failed, the place

RECEIVED A SHOCK

from which it has barely begun to recover. Having got thus far, the remainder of the history of Shawneetown may as well be told, especially as it is before the General Assembly.

In 1836, the Legislature decided to build railroads and improve the rivers of the State, issuing bonds for $8,000,000 to defray the cost, and appropriating $2,000,000 to be divided among the counties in which no improvements were made. To more effectually allay sectional jealousy, and to provide against one county gaining an advantage over another, it was then provided that "Work should commence simultaneously on all the roads at each end, and from the crossings of all the rivers." One end of one of these roads where this simultaneous work was to begin

WAS LOCATED AT SHAWNEETOWN,

the intention being that the other end was to be located at Alton. Work was begun on the road in 1838, under the auspices of the State. And now to explain the result: Back of the town, a mile distant, running parallel to the river, is a ridge, and back of this ridge is a valley, and in this valley "Barger's Creek," which receives water from the surrounding hills. Before the grading of the railroad, this creek ran southward, on the west, side of the ridge, into "Sloos' Pond, and thence into the Saline River, which empties into the Ohio 8 miles below Shawneetown." While grading the road, the engineers cut through the ridge, and let the waters of the creek

INTO THE TOWN,

within 750 feet of the Ohio. To carry off the accumulated water, the State built a culvert and sewer to the river, and, as Shawneetown now alleges, agreed to keep it in repair for all time, but failed to perform the contract. Thereby hangs a tale. The culvert gave way; the water cut through the sandy soil, widened, and deepened, until a new tributary to the Ohio, in some places 40 feet deep and 200 wide, was flowing

THROUGH THE STREETS

of Shawneetown, or rather in the place where the streets should be. Work on the railroad ceased after some miles had been graded, and Shawneetown had for its share of the Internal Improvement appropriation a big ditch that ate away the real estate of the town with a voracity that seemed insatiable. It is claimed that 10,000 feet of streets have been washed away, besides numerous lots rended valueless. No particular effort seems to have been made by the city to control the water, though the work of destruction must have been the work of years. Now the city petitions the Legislature

FOR $124,000

"justly due said city from the State of Illinois for the damages actually sustained by said city in the construction of said ditch and the diversion of the waters from their natural channel by the State of Illinois, in order to enable said city to repair the damage already done, and to turn the water into its original channel, and thereby secure our city from further great injury." Such is the language of the memorial. The claim is urged also on the ground that, in 1861, the Legislature appropriated the State taxes levied on the property within the corporation to the city for the period of twenty years. Up to 1869 the sum of $15,000 was realized, and in 1869 and '70 the amount realized was half as much as in the previous seven years. Encouraged by the increase, and by the completion of two lines of railroad, the city let a contract for building the

"UPPER AND LOWER" LEVEES,

and issued bonds to the amount of $50,000. The work has cost, up to the present, $65,000, with the prospect that $25,000 more will be needed. The Supreme Court cut off the source of revenue in 1869, by declaring the act of 1861 unconstitutional. Now the memorialists plead their inability to meet their indebtedness, their desire to improve their city, and the justice of the claim against the State.

THE TOWN IS IMPROVING;

it has been roused from its lethargy; and undoubtedly its future will be brighter and busier than its past. What the Legislature will do remains to be seen, and will depend to some extent upon the report of a Special Committee sent to investigate the ditch and the claim. There is no record of agreements between the State and the city extant, the city claiming they were lost some years ago.

Having got through with Shawneetown, these books might be taken up again, and

INTERESTING EXTRACTS MADE;

but this is not a history of Illinois. Enough has been given to indicate the character of the books and manuscripts, which should not be overlooked by the historian of Illinois, whenever he appears. SUB.

Progress in Medical Science.

The medical profession of the world owes its best literature and its grandest triumphs to the representative men who have devoted years of labor and study to special departments—men who, like Sir Ashley Cooper, Gross, Mott, Dudley, Blackman, Cazeaux, Bedford, Meigs, Trosseau, Churchill, Watson, Tanner, Flint, and Wood, have devoted their useful lives and best attainments to the specialties with which their names are honorably identified. There is enough, certainly, in any one branch of medical science, to call into play the highest mental endowments—and it is only in concentrated application, and in years of laborious study, that the names we have quoted have been made illustrious in the profession. Emulous of this well-deserved fame, and intent on contributing something to the best good of humanity, in a critical investigation of the pathology and treatment of Epilepsy, Dr. Chas. D. Pearson, of Lafayette, Ind., a reputable physician of long standing, and a Christian gentleman, has for twenty years devoted himself, almost without reserve, to the study of this terrible malady. That for eighteen centuries this disease should have been deemed incurable is a reproach to the profession. That Dr. P. has completely mastered the malady, in all its subtile and diversified forms, is attested by an overwhelming weight of evidence. A cloud of witnesses certify to the wonderful cures he has effected. This may seem almost fulsome in praise, and may provoke an unkind reflection from medical cynics, wedded to all that is absurd in their ethics; but the writer, indifferent alike to their praise or their censure, speaks for himself, in heartfelt gratitude for the deliverance of a dear child from the terrible bondage of this disease. Mental derangement and partial paralysis were among the deplorable complications of this fearful calamity to our house and heart. It were worth our while to have lived to have effected *one* such cure—and as we read the grateful testimonials of hundreds, equally afflicted, and to whom Dr. Pearson has been providentially instrumental in a complete restoration, we feel that no poor word of ours can add to his enduring fame, as the great master of the most terrible malady which afflicts humanity. The following distinguished gentlemen, as we happen to know, have personal knowledge of cases he has cured: Rev. G. D. Archibald, D. D., Danville, Ky.; Hon. William J. May, Lebanon Junction, Ky.; Hon. R. D. Caldwell, Paris, Tenn.; J. M. Smelser, M. D., Fort Smith, Ark.; U. E. Ewing, M. D., Louisville, Ky.; Harvey, Keith & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Rev. G. C. Heckman, President Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.; Rev. C. Nutt, President Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind.; Hon. Conrad Baker, ex-Governor of Indiana, Indianapolis; General Thos. A. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.; Jas. C. Ferguson, Esq., Indianapolis; John B. Childers, Esq., Indianapolis; Hon. M. H. Throop, 150 Broadway, New York; O. B. Bidwell, President First National Bank, Freeport, Ill.; Jas. W. Mill, 133 South Halsted street, Chicago; C. C. Munhall, Deputy County Clerk, Watseka, Ill.; Mrs. L. L. Senseman, Albion, Ill.—*Lafayette Courier.*

The Railroad Rivalries of Chicago and St. Louis.

From the Denver (Col.) News.

Mr. John H. Tice, of St. Louis, is further enlightening the citizens of St. Louis upon the railroad rivalries in Colorado through the columns of the *Globe*. He transfers the contest between Chicago and St. Louis, to this Territory, upon the basis that the Union Pacific represents Chicago, and the Kansas Pacific, St. Louis. Mr. Tice is generally correct in representing the rivalries between the Kansas and Union Pacific Roads, but we think it can hardly be claimed that they stand as exponents of the two cities whose strifes have filled thousands of columns of their respective newspapers. More Chicago business is done over the Kansas than the Union Pacific. While the latter may be regarded as almost purely a Chicago road, the latter is both. The Chicago connections at Kansas City are more numerous than those leading to St. Louis, and do the larger share of the business. We do not think the contest is really between the two cities, but between the two roads, since Chicago receives trade from both, and St. Louis from only one of them. Mr. Tice has confounded the Denver, Georgetown & Utah, and the Denver, South Park & Pacific, and is at times sadly at fault with his geography. His efforts are evidently directed mainly to the completion of the Boulder Valley Road; and, if he can frighten the St. Louis men into this act by picturing Chicago as "a huge boa" winding herself about St. Louis interests, and preparing to catch them in her coils, we wish him success. This road ought to have been completed long ago, and Mr. Tice's remarks on the failure are eminently just and proper.

The Story of a Vacant House.

From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier.

There is near the Boston & Lowell Railroad, in Somerville, a handsome brick house, just discernable from the cars as they enter a cut on the road-bed, which has a romantic history. It was built by a rising young lawyer of Boston, who was engaged to be married. He had fully furnished the house, in anticipation of soon making it his home, with his young wife, when the engagement was broken off, for reasons, which, if they could be related, would greatly add to the romance of the story. The disappointed lover shut up his new house, just as it was, declaring it should not be opened as long as the would-have-been bride should live. That was nearly twenty years ago; and the furnished but untenanted house still stands closed, just as it was prepared to welcome its expected mistress.

WISCONSIN.

Six Weeks of the Legislature—Four More Probable.

All at Sea on the Land-Grant.

The Temperance Bill, State Prison, Tax-Exemption, and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 19, 1873.

Six weeks ago to-day, the Wisconsin Legislature met, with general expectation of a short session, and an idea that there was little to do except to transfer the State's rights in the St. Croix & Superior land-grant to some company that would build the road proposed, speedily and well. Thus far, 40 bills have been presented to the Governor for his approval, to 30 for the same time last year. Of 417 bills introduced in the Assembly, 35 have passed both Houses, and 52 have been killed. Of 151 bills introduced in the Senate, 12 have been killed, and as many passed. A Committee, to whom a resolution for adjournment Feb. 27 was referred, have recommended March 6; but your correspondent, who has watched and noted proceedings here for fifteen years,—Chief Clerk Young, and others experienced in legislative ways, do not believe an adjournment is likely for a week later.

THE LAND GRANT.

Our hotels are still crowded to the last place for a cot in their halls, with people from all parts of the State, and especially from its northwest and from Milwaukee, interested in the disposition of the land-grant, and seeking to influence the Legislature. "What will it do with it," is the question asked many times a day, but in which none but the most enthusiastic paid lobbyists one side or the other will venture a definite answer. The fact is there are a great many members who don't know how it is themselves yet, and who are trying to secure, as *quid pro quo* for their votes, pledges from companies seeking the land-grant, to build roads to their sections. There are a good many who think they have an equal right with the Chippewa Valley people to hinge the confirming of the land-grant or building roads for them as well as the road for which it was given. Among others who are determined to exact something as good as a bond from the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company that they shall have railroad facilities, are the representatives of the rich farming and mining region of Southwestern Wisconsin, whose people have been waiting for a score of years for that connection with Milwaukee which the press and the railroad men of that city say all parts of the State ought to have in preference to any connection with your wicked and alien city, and which the building of a few miles of road west from Monroe would have given long ago. The evident strong desire of the people of the St. Croix Valley, that the North Wisconsin Company, and not the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, should have the grant is producing its effect; but men and location are selfish, and will look out for No. 1 first. There has been a good deal of talk, the last few days, favorable to the Kelsey bill, providing that the State shall build the St. Croix & Superior Railroad itself, sell it to the best bidder, and use the avails above cost to build other roads where most needed. The opinion has also been freely expressed, that an irreconcilable disagreement as to the disposal will be the result; in which case the grant would most likely be reclaimed to the United States within a year. The Railroad Committee in neither House has yet reported, or is likely to this week; and it will be a week at least, after the reports are made, before the bills will be finally acted on in either House.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

The temperance people are piling in remonstrances in large guarantees against the repeal of the "Graham Temperance Law" of last winter, which, with a bill to repeal said law, and another to amend it so that no city should be excepted from it by reason of any charter provision, have been referred to a Select Committee. The Assembly vote to thus refer the repeal bill, after it had been favorably reported by the Committee on State Affairs, showed the friends and enemies of the law had nearly equal numbers. Confidence is felt that the law will stand.

TAX-EXEMPTION.

Early in the session a large number of petitions were received asking the repeal of all laws exempting property from taxation, except public property, and the current of feeling in the Legislature was quite strong in that direction. Since then there has been a flood of remonstrances against taxing the property of schools, churches, and benevolent institutions, and able pens have presented arguments of the same tenor, President Chapin, of Beloit College, and President Steele, of Lawrence University, recently presented strong arguments against taxing colleges and other institutions of learning,—showing that, if it was done, the means remaining would be entirely inadequate to keep them open. The Episcopal Bishop, Armitage, spoke in behalf of the churches, showing how onerous the burden of taxation would be to many weaker societies. Among the influences enlisting against the repeal are the Catholic churches (the large amount of property held by which in Milwaukee was one motive to the repeal agitation), and the membership of the various benevolent orders in the State. The repeal is unlikely to carry.

THE STATE PRISON.

The Assembly, without debate, and almost without opposition, has passed a bill radically changing the system of managing the State Prison,—putting it under the control of a Board appointed by the Governor, and a Warden appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, instead of a Commissioner elected once in two years by the people; and correcting various abuses. It is said the Senate will materially amend the bill. Both Houses have concurred in an appropriation for the prison of nearly $46,000,—the Senate having two or three sharp discussions over the prison management. There is a general feeling that, while the present Commissioner is one of the best the State ever had, such reforms and changes are possible as would make the prison more nearly self-sustaining.

NO NATURAL SCIENCE IN OURS.

In an eloquent address before the Joint Agricultural and Horticultural Conventions, held here a week ago, State Superintendent Fallows earnestly advocated introducing instruction in the elements of the natural sciences into our common schools, which seems an eminently proper thing to do, and was so voted by a Convention of teachers and superintendents here. The assembled wisdom, however, incontinently slaughtered a bill requiring that teachers should be qualified to teach those branches, and tabled a motion to reconsider, no debate whatever being had on the subject.

MONEY SAVED.

Two propositions, involving considerable expense, have been rejected by the Assembly; one for a Commission to revise the statutes, which have been so fearfully amended since 1858 that abstract lawyers, with the aid of indices and digests, can hardly tell what the law is; and the other to submit to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. The vote in the latter, to-day, was a tie—42 to 42—on a third reading; and a different result may be reached. While the State has outgrown in some respects the Constitution with which it was admitted into the Union, many feel as if they would "rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of."

A SOVEREIGN BURLESQUE.

Last evening, for the first time in several years, the old farce which used to be played annually of having a meeting of "Sovereigns," and a burlesque message from a "Sovereigns'" Governor, was enacted, and S. D. Carpenter—familiary designated as "Pump"—took the part of Governor, and read a screed containing some pretty sharp hits at Credit Mobilier, venality of public men, railroad high tariffs, pious professions, and selfish actions, &c., to a large audience, over which Moses M. Strong wittily presided.

SOCIAL.

Governor Washburn's second reception, held last night, was attended by many members and citizens, and was a very agreeable affair, though there was a lack of ladies, by reason of bad weather. Since the marriage of his younger daughter, last summer, an older married daughter, Mrs. Kilsey, has kept house for the Governor, whose wife has for years been insane, but Mrs. K. was ill last evening, and the honors were gracefully done by his sprightly and charming niece, Miss Stevenson, of Galena, daughter of an old citizen and steamboat Captain there, and Mrs. Ole Bull, who resides next door.

Some of the members invited in a few friends, and had a pleasant dance at the Senate Chamber, last Thursday evening. To-morrow evening there is to be a similar affair on a larger scale in the Assembly Chamber. Socially, the Capital has been very dull this winter. PLUS.

THE LAW COURTS.

Particulars of Chapman's $25,000 Libel Suit Against the Times.

A Strong-Minded Woman Seizes Her Husband's Property.

The Facts and Figures in Scott's "Boulevard Addition" Scheme.

Notes from the Criminal Court---Yesterday's Convictions.

Bankruptcy Proceedings--Record of New Suits.

The declaration in the suit, Erastus W. Chapman v. Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, was yesterday filed. The damages sought amount to $25,000, and the suit is for libel, by an account headed, "A span of scoundrels; as dashing a team of rascals as ever flew along the high road to perdition; the astonishingly brilliant knavery of 'Bat' Chapman and C. H. Sanborn; another expose of the infernal trickery of life and fire insurance; how these villainous Pucks put all sorts of scampish girdles around the globe; together with a few of their incidental swindles," which collection of hard words formed the attractive lines drawing attention to a so-called expose of swindling transactions on the part of the parties named, which was published in the *Times* of the 25th October, 1872. The article in question contains statements of an extraordinarily vague and highly-colored, not to say hifalutin, character, amounting to charges that Chapman had done nothing, touched nothing, hoped for nothing, dreamed of nothing, but swindling other people; that he lived by swindling, must die of swindling, and had almost been born in the act of swindling; that if he opened his eyes in the morning it was for no other purpose than to swindle himself into the belief that he had been to sleep; that if he opened his mouth to eat, it was with the consciousness that he was about to get a swindled dinner; and that when he shook his friend by the hand, it was as though he did so with a joy of having swindled the owner of that hand upon some earlier occasion. The article in question, as presented in the declaration, is almost incredibly wordy, windy, and incoherent, but the direct charge that Chapman was a swindler of the most outrageous character is undeniably plain. The plaintiff asserts that he is a good, honest, true, and faithful citizen, of Keokuk, Iowa, and that, until the charges made by the *Times*, he had always been reputed, esteemed, and accepted among his fellow-citizens as a person of good name, fame, and credit, as well as among all citizens of Iowa and Illinois to whom he was known. He affirms that the circulation of this report has injured him among his friends, some of whom, until he can refute it in the Courts, are constrained to believe it true, or at least to discontinue holding intercourse with him, to his damage, loss of credit, profit, and fame, as aforesaid.

A MASCULINE-MINDED WOMAN SEIZES HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

Adelia Ryan, *nee* Megan, is a woman undoubtedly destined to rule among men. How she has held her husband by the nose for sixteen long years, how she has tweaked that nose and cast it away, and is now waiting for somebody else's nose to pinch—by means of divorce—her husband John's melancholy bill for injunction, and a variety of other things, will tell. John relates that he married the strong-minded Addy at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1857, with whom he has been living, until now, as his wife; and that in June, 1871, he loaned one John Roach the sum of $1,500, for three years, duly secured by a mortgage on land in Wolcott's Addition to Chicago. This loan was the beginning of the husband's undoing. Addy playfully asked her husband to gratify a whim by allowing the note and mortgage to be made out in her name; and supposing, as he now affirms, that the request was really nothing more than a whim, he tenderly consented, fondly hoping thus to gratify a womanly caprice. But the time soon came when John fell sick, and in trouble, and then he got together his papers and accounts, and sent the affectionate Addy to Chicago on a collecting tour. She collected the money, but refused to give it up, claiming it as her own; and the explanations demanded by her husband resulted in the horrifying intelligence being communicated to him that not only did she intend to adhere to those collections, but to the note and mortgage also; and when he faintly suggested "whim, my dear; playful fancy, surely," she figuratively extinguished him by stating that she was about to quit his bed and board, and set up in life on her own account with the moneys thus procured, or with a partner, perchance, after the little formality of a divorce suit had been gone through. Wherefore, poor Ryan prays all manner of injunctions, restraining everybody and everything over which the Court has jurisdiction in the premises; particularly as regards this $1,500 mortgage, on which he relied for the means of living, being sick and unable to work, and his help-mate about to abandon him to the buffets of the cruel world.

BANKING RIGHTS.

The Fourth National Bank of Chicago yesterday prayed an injunction against the City National Bank of Grand Rapids, in the Circuit Court, restraining the latter from prosecuting any suits against the former, in connection with the accounts of L. Latourette, a bankrupt, also of Grand Rapids, and for an injunction restraining the Assignee of said Latourette proceeding against the plaintiff for money held by the latter to offset money advanced by them for Latourette, and placed by them to the *debit* of his account, or for the recovery of a special deposit. The prayers of the bill, here given, summarise the averments made, except as to the manner in which the account came about, which was as follows: Latourette was a banker in Grand Rapids, and effected discounts and general banking business with the plaintiff. In October, 1871, he obtained from the plaintiff a discount of $5,000, which was placed to his credit as a deposit. Against this, he drew a check in favor of the defendant for $1,000, which check the latter presented on the 17th of October; but in the meanwhile, Latourette had been put into bankruptcy, and on the 8th November was declared bankrupt. Assignee next put in a claim for the $5,000, as part of the estate: so that all the parties are now fighting for their rights to this deposit—the discounting bank, as having debits charged up against the bankrupt exceeding the amount of the deposit, the Grand Rapids Bank by right of its check, presented two days after proceedings were instituted in bankruptcy, and the Assignee, claiming the property as part of the proceeds of the sale.

The injunction was not granted up to the closing of Court.

THE FACTS AND FIGURES IN THE "BOULEVARD" SCHEME.

Considerable doubt has been expressed as to the accuracy of our figures respecting the size of the Boulevard Addition to Chicago lots. People can scarcely credit such an outrageous confidence in the asinine simplicity and confidence of the public of which they are atoms, as Scott and his coadjutors contemptuously display in offering lots measuring 6 feet by 30 feet, and that in swamps; aye, and sometimes obtaining as high as $200 a lot for them. Yet Scott is no swindler; it is the people who are asses upon whose stupidity Scott philosophically and safely counted. Those who question our statement have only to go the Recorder's office, where they can see for themselves, at the expense of a civil inqiry, the whole of the plats, with their measurements, precisely as given in THE TRIBUNE, and the list of conveyances in the seven grantor books, which it took the representative of this journal three days to search. In these conveyances, George W. Scott is in most instances the grantor, but in many cases he is joined by Catherine S. Scott. The two parties made the conveyances, in almost every instance, directly after the fire: but soon after, Catherine's name began less seldom to appear, and latterly it has rarely been inscribed on the register. Among the grantees, large numbers of the more recent recipients of the cemetery lots are down for a consideration of $1 each, and are probably acting as agents.

THE STATE INSURANCE EXAMINATION.

In the State Insurance examination, before Judge Hibbard, the matter yesterday rested, Mr. Cooper completing his inquiries of the witnesses. The bank asked, and received, permission to read the testimony so far adduced, with the view of producing such further testimony in support of their claims as they may deem necessary. The object of the creditors in opposing the claims of the National Loan and Trust Company, at their examination, is to impeach the manner in which they have been acquired.

A $200,000 PARTITION SUIT.

Suit for the partition of that valuable wharfing lot, situate next south of Lake street, on the Chicago River, between the river and North Market street, valued at $200,000, was yesterday commenced in the Superior Court. The petition for partition of this estate was filed by Joseph Ullman; and he makes defendants to the suit H.C. Bristol, Mary L. Bristol, Ward Bristol, Emma King, and Rawston King.

CRIMINAL COURT NOTES.

Andrew Benson was charged with cutting and wounding John Anderson. The evidence showed that Anderson saw Benson in a bed-room in the house in which he boarded, holding the housekeeper against the wall; he ordered him to desist, and on his refusing to do so, a struggle took place, in which Anderson was stabbed with a small penknife. The case went to the jury just before the Court rose.

In the matter of "Bill" Way, principal, and Parnell Munsen, surety, the motion to set aside the default entered on August 5 last, was overruled, and exceptions were taken. Default and judgment for $4,000 were then entered. An appeal was granted; bond, $5,000; bill of exceptions in twenty days.

The jury in the Johnson trial was discharged, being unable to agree. Full particulars were given in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Herman Schultz and Henry Day, charged with the robbery of dry goods from the store of John Ludwig, at 1 o'clock in the morning, were tried before a jury, found not guilty, and discharged.

Frederick Kaufman, a boy, was tried for stealing shirt-studs and other articles, the value of $75, and found guilty and under age.

Jerry Steadman and Peter Rickhouse were tried for the larceny of two iron columns and an iron plate, the property of H. M. Sheppard, from the vacant lot on the corner of Dearborn and Jackson streets, and were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each.

William Hennessy, a boy, tried for stealing a pair of boots from the Rochester Boot and Shoe Store, West Madison street, was found guilty and under age.

Edward Cremeaux was tried for forgery of an order for a large quantity of window glass. The jury had not returned to Court when the reporter left.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

Howard Cramer, of La Crosse, Wis., yesterday filed a bill in the United States District, as Assignee in bankruptcy for the estate of Martin McHugh, against James Forsythe & Co., to compel payment for, or restitution of, a quantity of goods and merchandise conveyed to them by the bankrupt, with the intent to give them a fraudulent preference, the defendants well knowing that McHugh was insolvent at the time. The amount involved is only $562.

The Chicago *News* Printing Company was yesterday adjudged bankrupt by default, warrant returnable before Register Hibbard on the 20th of March.

Hearing of petition for discharge, and creditors' meeting, in the matter of Peyton R. Chandler and Frank R. Chandler et al., were yesterday ordered for March 24.

Gray Brothers yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Robertson and Elsey, grocers and general dealers, Sterling, being creditors on an unpaid account of $385.77, alleging as an act of bankruptcy the assignment of their book accounts and choses in action to John Grierson, of Morrison, with intent to delay creditors. The usual rule to show cause was issued, and Grierson was enjoined from selling property acquired under said assignment.

Denials of bankruptcy were yesterday entered in the matters of the Great Western Telegraph Company and Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson.

In the matter of W. J. T. Wallace, the Court yesterday made an order, upon stipulation of the parties, with respect to a mortgage made by the bankrupt, June 12, 1871, to secure $2,500, to the executors of John Langdon, deceased, directing the payment of $250 interest on said mortgage by the Assignee.

The Court yesterday overruled the motion of Chauncey Hall, in the matter of Baker, Greig & Co., for the expunging of certain claims against the estate.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of Ladd et al., yesterday, elected George W. Campbell Assignee.

At the final meeting in the matter of —— Palmer, none of the creditors were present, and bankrupt's petition for discharge will now be in order.

GENERAL NOTES.

Henrietta J. Russell and her husband, holders by assignment of a note of $4,382.50, given by Patrick F. Maley, for the balance of the purchase money of Blocks 18 and 19, of Iglehart's Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 38, 14, yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court for the foreclosure of the mortgage on which the property is secured.

It is a fact worthy of mention at this particular time that the Driver divorce case is still pending in the Superior Court. A pistol shot, fired by her husband, has already removed the wife beyond the jurisdiction of Judge Gary, and the law is about to remove the other, by hanging the firer of the pistol shot by the neck until he be dead.

In the Fertilizing Company injunctions, Judge Drummond has concluded the hearing of argument on the motions before the Court as to jurisdiction. He will decide as soon as he has been able to inform himself as to the authorities quoted.

Ida Fash, of No. 94 Green street, sues Jacob H. Lerow, George H. Chatterton, and Henry Bahe, on trespass, $5,000 damages, for having broken into her rooms, smashed things, scandalized her, hurt her feelings, and destroyed her sewing machine, to the extent of the sum mentioned, and three hours in duration.

Adam Hart yesterday commenced suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company in case, $12,000.

Daniel, administrator of Patrick Healey, deceased, yesterday commenced an action against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in the Circuit Court, in case, $5,000. The deceased was run over and killed by the defendant's locomotive at the Hyde Park curve.

Petitions for mechanics' lien were a feature among the Superior Court new suits yesterday.

To-day is the last day of service in the Superior Court. Thirty new suits were commenced yesterday, and there is only one common law Judge to try them.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Will M. Woodruff v. Dwight and Jane Ramsdell; ejectment from Lot 6, Block 15, in the City of Morrison.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Howard Cramer, of LaCrosse, Wis., Assignee of Martin McHugh, a bankrupt, v. James Forsythe, James Forsythe & Co., and C. F. Periolat; bill to recover the value of merchandise conveyed by the bankrupt to the defendants, in order to give them a preference, the latter well knowing that he was insolvent. —Charles Saber, doing business as Charles Saber & Co., v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $3,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,932—Nelson Thomasson v. Fred. K. Walker et al., petition for partition of the N.W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 39, 13. 5,933—Adam Hart v. Illinois Central Railroad Company; case, $12,000. 5,934—Lockhart R. Carswell v. George W. Parent, John Worth, Charles Ellis, Geo. W. Silver; replevin of bed-room furniture. 5,935—Agatha Meagher v. John H. Ferrell; assumpsit, $500. 5,936—Stow et al. v. Goodrich Transportation Company; appeal. 5,937—The Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company v. L. C. Gould; attachment for $899.48, on the ground of the defendant leaving the State. 5,938—Appeal. 5,939—Withheld for service. 5,940—Cyrus R. Haggerty v. Albert H. Bodman; petition to restore judgment. 5,941—Fourth National Bank of Chicago v. City National Bank of Grand Rapids, the Assignee of David L. Latourette, and all whom it may concern; bill to restrain proceedings against the plaintiff by the defendant on a check of $1,000. 5,942—Adam C. Leich v. Margaret Adams; petition to restore record of an action in ejectment. 5,943—Daniel Healey, Administrator of Patrick Healey, deceased, and the Michigan Central Railroad Company; case, $5,000.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—42,413—John Ryan v. Delia Ryan and Charles Roach; bill. 42,414—August Johnson v. Ole M. Jacobsen; assumpsit, $2,000. 42,415—John Adams et al. v. Louis Ramp; assumpsit, $4,000. 42,416—Henry B. Wells v. William B. Benton and —— Maclean, copartners; assumpsit, $200. 42,417—Suppressed for service. 42,418—John G. Ashleman and Albert C. Reed v. Charles S. Cleaver; assumpsit, $600. 42,419—Ralph Lord v. Horton J. Mosley; assumpsit, $600. 42,420—Anton Anderson v. John Cuttys, P. C. Healey, and R. J. Russell; petition for mechanics' lien on No. 300 North Franklin street. 42,421—Generius Setve v. same defendants; same on same building. 42,422.—Henrietta J. Russell and Cornelius K. Russell v. Patrick F. Maley, Benjamin P. Hinman, unknown owners of interests in Blocks 18 and 19, or either of them, in Iglehardt's Subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 38, 14; foreclosure of mortgage. 42,423.—Peter Hughes v. J. B. Wheaton; assumpsit, $500. 42,424.—Louisa v. Wm. H. Myers; divorce. 42,425.—W. S. Bogie v. J. B. Rowell; affidavit to garnishee W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, and Hon. Benjamin R. Sheldon, of Sangamon County, for $333. 42,426.—Wm. T. Allen et al. v. C. L. Schafer; assumpsit $400. 42,427.—John J. McGrath v. S. C. Withraw; assumpsit $150. 42,428—Tully C. Ester v. John Sones; assumpsit, $400. 42,429—Eli F. Hollister et al. v. Rollin P. Blanchard; petition to supply record. 42,430—John Goldenburg v. Daniel K. Bryant; same. 42,431—D. R. Brant v. James Murphy; same. 42,432—Frederick and E. Bauman v. Charles L. Wilson; assumpsit (work done, etc.), $4,000. 42,433—Henry Hellman v. Joseph Becker; petition for mechanic's lien. 42,434—John McArthur v. Charles Tobey and Frederick K. Servis; petition for mechanic's lien. 42,434—John Alston et al. v. William E. Hale and Ralph Emerson; assumpsit, $4,000. 42,436—Worthington & Power v. Watt & Johnson; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,437—Samuel W. v. Susannah C. Carpenter; divorce. 42,438—Thyson & Bro. v. Thomas S. Constantine; assumpsit, $500. 42,439—J. Copcutt et al. v. Thomas S. Constantine; assumpsit, $5,000. 42,440—David Dalsheimer et al. v. Henry Metz; assumpsit, $500. 42,441—Ida Fash v. Jacob H. Lerow, Geo. H. Chatterton, and Hy. Bahe; trespass, $5,000. 42,442—Joseph Ullmann v. H. C. Bristol, Mary L. Bristol, Ward Bristol, Emma King, and Rawston King; petition for partition of wharfing lot 28, in the original town of Chicago, adjoining Lake street, south, between the river and Market street.

CONFIRMATION THIS EVENING.

A Special Meeting of the Council Called for To-Night--The Mayor's Nominees to Be Confirmed--Downer, Beemis & Co.'s Pet Alderman.

There will be a special meeting of the Common Council this evening, and the Mayor's nominees for Police Commissioners, Messrs. Wright and Mason, will undoubtedly be confirmed. Ex-Police Commissioner Klokke said yesterday, when interrogated by a TRIBUNE reporter, that he and Reno would act in accordance with the advice of their "paid attorney." He would not commit himself, but his remarks were such as to justify the inference that they would not vacate until a Court of competent jurisdiction had passed upon the legality of their removal. If the new Commissioners call the Police Headquarters on Monday and present their credentials, the "war" will be renewed with vigor, and there will probably be an interesting dispute. When confirmed by the Council, Messrs. Wright and Mason will be *the* Police Commissioners, and entitled to act as such. To show by what authority they hold the position, Klokke and Reno will be obliged to appeal to the Courts; in other words, take the initiative. Proceedings commenced, not a very long time will be required to settle the matter definitely, and determine the constitutionality of the Mayor's bill.

That but twenty votes were given for the confirmation last Monday night is known to every one who read the Council proceedings. Three of the Aldermen who voted in the negative have since experienced a "change of heart," and this evening will be on the affirmative side of the house.

Alderman McAvoy called at the Mayor's office on Wednesday, and explained to His Honor why he was opposed to confirming Wright and Mason. He was a member of the firm of Downer, Beemis & Co., and if he voted affirmatively the German saloon keepers would refuse to buy any beer of his firm, and their business would be destroyed. From this statement it appears that Alderman McAvoy represents the firm of Downer, Beemis & Co., and not the people of the Fourth Ward. He will, of course, vote against the confirmation to-night.

CUSTOMS FEES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following list of fees to be received by Customs officers in the northern, northeastern, and northwestern portions of the United States may be of more than general interest to the importing public. The annexed are those only which pertain to the importer, the fees for admeasurement, inspection, etc., of vessels being omitted, owing to the length of the list. Very respectfully,

P. S. SHUMAN, Correspondence Clerk.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Feb. 19.

For the services mentioned below, fees are collectible as follows:

Entry of a vessel directly from a foreign port with passengers: Entry, 50c; permit to land old sails, water-casks, chronometer, etc., if required, 20c; permit to land sand ballast, if required, 20c; permit to land passengers' baggage, if required, 20c; general order to discharge, if required, 20c; tonnage dues, par. 90; post entry, if made	$2.00
Clearance of a foreign vessel, for a foreign port, with passengers: Clearance, 50c; bond to retain cargo, if necessary, 50c; tonnage dues, par. 90	
Clearance of an American vessel directly for a foreign port, with passengers: Clearance, 50c; bond to retain cargo, if necessary, 50c; tonnage dues, par. 90; bond for return of crew, if necessary, 50c; certificate of crew lists, if required, 20c; certificate to shipping articles, if necessary, 20c	
Entry of an American vessel engaged in the coasting trade, and touching at a foreign port, under the act of July 1, 1870, and joint resolution of Feb. 10, 1871: For receiving manifest, and certifying to oath, of a vessel of 50 tons or over, 50c; for receiving manifest, and certifying to oath, of a vessel under 50 tons, 25c; permit to land chronometer, old sails, and water-casks, if necessary, 20c; permit to land passengers' baggage, if required, 20c; permit to land sand ballast, if necessary, 20c; post entry, if made, $2; general order to discharge, if required, 20c	
Clearance of an American vessel engaged in the coasting trade, and touching at a foreign port under act of July 1, 1870, and joint resolution of February 10, 1871: For certifying manifest and granting permit—if to a vessel of 50 tons, or over, 50c; if to a vessel under 50 tons, 25c.	
Entry of merchandise for immediate consumption on arrival: Entry including oath and permit to land, 50c; certificate to each invoice, 20c	.70
Warehouse entry, including oath and permit to land, 50c; certificate to each invoice, 20c; warehousing bond, 50c	$1.20
Withdrawal entry for consumption at port of original importation: Entry, including permit to deliver	.50
Withdrawal entry for consumption, at a port other than that of original importation: Entry, including oath and permit to deliver	.50
Withdrawal entry for transportation in the United States, at the port of original importation: Entry, including oath and permits, 50c; bond, 50c; certificate to invoice, 20c	$1.20
Withdrawal entry for transportation in the United States, at a port other than that of original importation; fees same as above	
Rewarehousing entry: Entry, including oath and permits, 50c; bond, 50c; certificate to cancel bond, 20c	$1.20
Rewarehouse withdrawal entry for exportation: Entry, including oath and permit to deliver, 50c; bond, 50c; permit or order to load, 30c	$1.30
Rewarehousing and withdrawal entry for consumption: Combined rewarehousing and withdrawal entry (two entries), including oath and permits, $1; certificate to cancel bond, 20c	$1.20
Rewarehouse entry for immediate exportation: Combined warehouse and withdrawal entry (two entries), including oath and permit to deliver, $1; export bond, 50c; permit or order to load, 30c; certificate to cancel bond, 20c	$2.00
Entry for warehouse and immediate transportation in the United States: Combined warehouse and withdrawal entry (two entries), including oaths and permits, $1; bond, 50c; certificate to invoice, 20c; certificate to copy of invoice, 20c	$1.90
Export entry from port of original importation: Entry, including oath and permit to deliver, 50c; bond, 50c; permit or order to load, 30c	$1.30
Warehouse and exportation entry: Combined warehouse and withdrawal entry, including oaths and permits to deliver, $1; bond to export, 50c; certificate to invoice, 20c; permit or order to load, 30c	$2.00
Withdrawal entry for transportation and exportation in bond to Mexico: Withdrawal entry, including oath and permit, 50c; bond to export, 50c; certificate to manifest, 20c	$1.20
Entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond to Canada, etc.: Combined entry, including oath and permit, $1; bond to export, 50c; certificate to invoice, 20c; certificate to manifest, 20c	$1.90
Withdrawal entry from warehouse for transportation and exportation in bond to Canada, etc.: Entry, including oath and permit, 50c; bond to export, 50c; certificate to manifest, 20c	$1.20
Entry for immediate transportation of unappraised merchandise: Entry, including oath and permit, 50c; bond, 50c; certifying invoice, 20c; certifying manifest, 20c	$1.40
Export entry from warehouse for benefit of drawback: Entry, including oath and permit to deliver, 50c; bond to export, 50c; debenture certificate, 20c; permit or order to load, 30c	$1.50
[If weighable goods exported, 3 cents per hundred pounds for weighing; and if gaugeable goods exported, 10 cents per cask for gauging.]	
Export entry of manufactured articles for drawback: Entry, 50c; bond to export, 50c; debenture certificate, 20c; permit or order to load, 30c	$1.50
Transportation entry for exportation for drawback: Entry, 50c; bond, 50c; debenture certificate, 20c	$1.20
Goods warehoused without invoice: Permit, 20c; certificate to oath, etc., 20c	.40

The Rush to Farwell's.

The pressure of customers at Farwell's dry goods store, on Monroe street, continues, and has received an additional stimulus from the mild, spring-like weather that we have been having. The rush for the last few days has been for spring and summer goods, of which people are just beginning to feel the need. The firm have fallen back upon their reserve of fabrics suited to the season, of which they still have a supply sufficient for all present purposes. In regard to the quality of what is for sale, and the prices at which things are offered, there is but one opinion: They are both cheap and excellent. The time of advantageous purchases is drawing to a close, as Messrs. Farwell & Co. expect to close out their entire stock within the next two or three weeks. Those who desire to make selections from what is still one of the best collections of goods in the city would do well to call speedily.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Further Development of the Lake Superior Iron Region.

The Northwestern Pushing Its Line to the Mouth of the Mines.

Captain E. B. Ward's Investment in Ore-Bearing Land.

The undeveloped wealth of the Lake Superior region is being rapidly discovered. Those who had the foresight to enter and possess the wilderness—when it was such—are richly profiting by their sagacity. It cost Edward Breitung, the most fortunate investor, only $1 an acre to secure his now valuable possessions. Many of the choicest sections fell to his lot,—among them the famous Sections 6 and 10, about which fabulous stories are mysteriously whispered. Attracted by these reports, the representatives of the English iron interest who visited the Northwest last summer determined to look for themselves through the Menomonee region. So gratifying were the revelations that they contemplated investing. Hearing this, Captain E. B. Ward, the high-tariff iron king of the West, resolved to forestall the Britons. Immediately he secured the option of the land known as Section 10, until the second week of January last. Meantime he despatched a competent prospecting force to the coveted region. Their researches were eminently satisfactory. Iron ore was found to exist in unsurpassed quantity and quality. The purchase of the section was determined upon, and, at a meeting of all the parties interested in Detroit, a few days ago, its transfer to the Milwaukee Iron Company was consummated.

This new El Dorado lies 44 miles west of Escanaba. It has no present outlet, but it soon will have. From the most westerly point in the bend of the Menomonee extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway—24 miles south-west of Escanaba—a line has been surveyed and located, through the much-talked-of Breen Mine, and 8 miles beyond, into Section 10. The total distance from the point of divergence from the main line is about 20 miles. Engineers are engaged upon the profiles, and the work will be crowded to completion without loss of time. The contract for its construction has been let, and, by the opening of navigation, the line will doubtless be in successful operation. A strong force of miners is employed in opening the most accessible veins; and, upon the establishment of rail communication, all will be in readiness for daily shipment to Escanaba and Milwaukee. It is the purpose of the Milwaukee Iron Company to supply their several furnaces at Milwaukee and Wyandotte, near Detroit, with ore from this newly-opened region. An advantage offered is, that, during the season of navigation, rail transportation will not be imperatively necessary a greater distance than 45 miles to Escanaba, where tonnage is generally plentiful. Hitherto, during the winter season, if the furnaces had not laid in a sufficient stock, they were obliged to go out of blast as soon as the banks became bare. Unbroken rail communication having now been established from the richest mines to the largest furnaces, facilities are assured, enabling the iron companies to ship direct from the mines to their furnaces without transfer.

The big cuts that delayed the completion of the Northwestern Company's Air-Line from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac are now out of the way of the track-layers, and, by the 1st of May the iron will be put down and the line be in operation. This will shorten the haul to Milwaukee and Chicago about thirty miles.

The Breen Mine has not fulfilled expectations. It is mainly owned by citizens of Green Bay, who hoped to realize from it a handsome fortune. Early last year a branch road was located into the mine, but the prospecting operations have scarcely warranted the construction of a railroad solely for its development. Had not the section eight miles beyond promised infinitely better, the projected line would not have been undertaken. As it is located through the Breen Mine territory, that property will derive the benefit of the outlet.

Farther up the Peninsula preparations are being made for an unusually busy season. The present high prices and scarcity of ore are a great stimulus to these enterprises. The foremost projector is the Connecticut Congressman, Wm. H. Barnum. On the floor of the House he is not remarkable, but as a mining capitalist he is immense. He has a *penchant* for working iron mines; and, if success be accepted as a criterion of capacity, the fact that the mine bearing his name netted $160,000 last year, must establish this M. C.'s claim to pre-eminence. At any rate his successful experience has made him sanguine. He prophesies largely, and his only fear is that sufficient means will not be provided to forward the vast quantity of ore certain to be mined to meet the coming season's demand. Besides arranging to vigorously work his several mines, he has contracted with the Northwestern Railway Company to extend its Peninsular Division into his new Excelsior Mine. The Company was also urged to immediately extend its magnificent ore dock at Escanaba. Believing the assurances that, during the ensuing season, 800,000 or 1,000,000 tons of ore will seek shipment at Escanaba, the Northwestern Company promptly contracted for the construction of 500 feet of additional dock. By the 1st of May next the entire 1,000 feet of dock will be ready for the accommodation of the dozen vessels that will be able to move simultaneously underneath its capacious pockets.

The railway company is fast realizing the importance of their ore traffic. No other branch of its business is so profitable. It is a class of freight easy to handle and little subject to loss or damage. Appreciating its profit, the Company is extending its lines wherever sufficient inducements are held out. Hitherto there have been two branches diverging from the main line westward, into the different mines, but without connection other than at the point of intersection. The upper or northern line ran through Negaunee and Ishpeming, to the West Ena Mine. At the close of last season Mr. A. B. Stone, President of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, bought the Saginaw Mine, situated five miles beyond the Northwestern Railway terminus. An extension into the new mine was necessary to insure its profitable working. For this Mr. Stone—himself an ex-railroad manager—soon arranged. The completion of this extension would bring the termini of the two branches from the main line within five miles of each other. If connected, a loup-line would be created, advantageous alike to the carrier and the shipper. A proposition to that effect was made, accepted, and is now being carried out. The completion of this loup line will enable the Company to send trains in quick succession from Negaunee, touching at the several mines, and, by the time the circuit is made and the main line reached, the customary train of forty or fifty cars will be made up. It will facilitate transportation, and serve as a turn-table on a large scale. These several enterprises comprise an addition of about 18 miles to the Peninsula system. Into the main track, 1,000 tons of steel rails will be put early this summer; and, as the road-bed is naturally well ballasted, the entire line will be in first-class running order. Additional motive power is to be supplied, and the entire working force of the Company's car shops in Fond du Lac are turning out 700 ore-cars for immediate requirements, in addition to the 1,256 cars already in use in the Peninsula division.

The Northwestern Company, however, does not revel in this treasure-field without a rival. The little up-hill railroad from Marquette to L'Anse divides the profits. By the uninitiated, its projection was deemed a visionary scheme, but its fortunate stockholders now think better of it. A very moderate sum would have bought it when first the line touched Lake Michigami; but its owners decline now to sell short of three millions. Its officers expect to transport 1,000,000 tons of ore or more during the season of 1873.

The present desideratum is increased furnace power. The absurd statement was recently advanced that if every furnace on the continent were worked to the utmost and continuously, they could not consume the 2,000,000 tons of ore expected to be mined this year in the Lake Superior region. The fact that so many furnace banks have been bare for two winters past, owing to the utter exhaustion of the supply, should quiet that false alarm. Despite this drawback, few investments yield quicker returns. The small furnace at DePere, Wis., is said to have netted its recent purchasers $60,000 within a year. Considering the demand for their product, these remarkable profits should not excite wonderment. Irrespective of our 60,000 miles of railroad to be maintained, and the average of 5,000 miles annually being constructed, the uses of iron are innumerable. Its application in novel forms and directions is daily increasing. The growing scarcity of timber compels the use of iron in buildings, bridges, vessels, and other necessary conveniences. The total number of furnaces in the United States does not exceed 80. Fifteen of these are in the Lake Superior region. The facilities for supplying charcoal are abundant in this district, and the probability is that, before many years elapse, the northwest bank of Lake Michigan will be clouded with the smoke of numerous blast furnaces.

The profitable traffic accruing to the railroads is tempting other companies to enter the territory. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, regretting their mistaken policy in deserting the field when they had exclusive possession, contemplate retrieving the error. This may be done by aiding in the extension of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway through to Lake Superior. The road now terminates a few miles south of Green Bay, which city it will enter early in the spring. Jesse Hoyt, a New York capitalist, is the President, and Angus Smith, the Milwaukee elevator man, is Vice President; but the St. Paul Company is the unseen backbone of the enterprise. Efforts are being made in New York to secure the funds for the prosecution of the work through to Lake Superior, but the extreme difficulty of negotiating railroad bonds makes the project drag heavily.

With a similar object in view, a railroad company has been organized at Oshkosh. Its intention is to follow the east bank of the Wolf River northward through New London and Shawanau to Ontonagon or some other point on Lake Superior.

Still another enterprise locates (on paper) a line from Jefferson, on the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, northward through Beaver Dam, Berlin, and Wausau, to an undetermined point on Lake Superior. This project is called the Wisconsin Midland Railway, and is to be constructed under authority of an unused charter granted to the Berlin, Wayauwega & Lake Superior Railroad,—provided it gets a slice of the St. Croix land grant. The piece it covers is that originally given for the construction of a railroad from Portage City to Stevens Point, which road the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company undertook to build. The Oshkosh Company also puts in a claim, and the speedy construction of its lines is made dependent upon the success of its applications. Unless the St. Paul or the Northwestern Company foster these enterprises, they are not likely to extend this year at least beyond the paper on which they are so elaborately drawn.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. A. Funk, Warsaw, Ind., is stopping at the Matteson House.

The Rubinstein concert troupe will reach this city at 7 o'clock this morning.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Fernando Jones.

Maurice Grau, agent of the Rubinstein concert troupe, is at the Gardner House.

Henry Moorhouse, of England, will preach to-night in the North Side Tabernacle. Subject, "The Prodigal Son."

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will lead the noon prayer meeting to-day. The subject of the address will be "Victory."

Mr. Moody and Professor P. P. Bliss will conduct the services at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening.

Mrs. Kate N. Daggett will address the North Side class in English literature, this evening, at the residence of Mr. F. W. Winston, No. 383 Superior street.

The once famous elevator man, Ira Y. Munn, whose experiences in local bankrupt courts are still fresh in the minds of TRIBUNE readers, is in the city.

Miss Kellogg was the last of Maretzek's songsters to leave us. She tore herself away from the Gardner House, yesterday morning, and followed Lucca to Detroit, on her way East.

The following gentlemen were recently elected and installed as officers of Normal Lodge No. 509, I. O. O. F., of Englewood: N. G., B. J. Bartlett; V. G., James M. Ephlin, R. S., George H. Chase; P. S., G. W. Carson; Treasurer, E. M. Jarrett.

C. H. Hopkins, Secretary Cribben Iron Company; M. H. Crocker, of the Allen mine; and J. F. Stevens, Manager of the Smith Iron Company, of Negaunee, Mich., were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: J. C. Rich, Philadelphia; J. M. Barley, Freeport; T. B. Brown, St. Catharines, Ont.; W. H. Graves, New York; H. Durant, Boston; F. A. Canfield, Neudah, Wis.; F. D. Hughes, Jr., New York.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: D. J. T. Allen, London; A. Lawless, New York; H. S. Walbridge, Toledo; George L. McCoy and wife, Pittsburgh; J. A. Hubbell and wife, Houghton, Mich; J. H. Pohlhaus, New Orleans; B. S. Henning, Kansas City.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: John Barron, Eau Claire; J. Miller and wife, Warren; W. R. Finch, Elgin; Charles Seymour, La Crosse *Republican*; L. E. Worcester, Whitehall; Hon. W. E. Cook, Lacon; S. W. Ahl, Pittsburgh; George W. Gregory and wife, Winona.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: R. M. Williams, Salt Lake City; C. L. Potts, F. A. White, Nebraska; C. Huston, Columbus, O.; A. Evergens, Laramie; C. B. Clover, Albany; Joseph Wasson, San Francisco; J. R. Staly, St. Louis; C. J. Leisure, Menominee; W. A. M. Swift, W. T. Macfarlane, Montreal; J. D. Layng, Pittsburgh.

Among the arrivals at Burke's European Hotel, yesterday, were: G. Mouvis, New York; O. Koch and E. W. Ruling, Baltimore; Nat. Harris and F. M. Frank, Cincinnati; E. L. Messenger, Rochester, N. Y.; H. G. Sleight, Marshalltown, Iowa; M. Davis and John Grady, Nashville, Tenn.; W. J. Fisk, President City National Bank, Green Bay, Wis.; L. J. Day, a prominent merchant, Green Bay, Wis.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: James Lawrence, Cheyenne River agency; C. P. Squires, Burlington; William H. Ray and wife, Rushville; James Old and wife, Pittsburgh; George A. Starkweather, C. A. Content, New York; A. L. Horton and wife, Rochester, Minn; J. McFarland, Baltimore; C. J. Orrick, Cumberland.

Mme. Nilsson-Rnozand is building a chateau near Versailles.

Anna Dickinson asks; "What is to Hinder?" We don't know of anything.

The Rev. C. H. Baldwin, of Johnstown, N. Y., is called to Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, Cleveland.

Edward Breitung, the Marquette member of the Michigan Legislature, is reported worth $3,000,000, all made in the Lake Superior mining region within the past ten or twelve years.

The Rev. Milton B. Hopkins, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana, will, it is said, remove his residence from Kokomo to Terre Haute.

General John B. Gordon, the Georgia Senator elect, has purchased a half interest in what is known as the "Marshall Place," on Flint River, in Macon County, about four miles from Reynolds.

Dr. P. LeB. Stickney has been elected City Physician of Springfield, Mass., by vote of the Board of Health, 5 to 4; Miss Sarah J. Williams, the physician during last year, receiving the smaller number.

John B. Alley is a very different type of a man from Ames. He is diminutive and a cripple, a quiet, unobtrusive, Uriah Heep sort of a man, of 65 or thereabouts, without courage, but deft at intrigue. He is an ex-Congressman from Massachusetts, giving way, in 1866, for Ben Butler to come in.

Dr. Chas. D. Pearson, of Lafayette, Ind., an old school physician of wealth and reputation, who some years since discovered a reliable antidote for epileptic fits and the opium habit, is confident the same remedy, in another combination, will cure sea-sickness. He goes abroad in May, with a view of testing the remedy for sea-sickness in a trans-Atlantic voyage.

Prussing's Vinegar

is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be by far the best in the market—pure, clear, and of exquisite flavor. It is a superb article for table use, and is, perhaps, the only vinegar in the market which is free from all poisonous acids, with which commercial vinegar is so frequently adulterated. At whatever fair Mr. Prussing has exhibited his vinegar, he has always received the first premium. Having the largest works of the kind in the United States, he is enabled to sell vinegar cheaper than any other house. Dealers and consumers should not fail to ask for it when replenishing their stock.

—The railroad eating-saloon at Kit Carson, on the Pacific Road, has lost its fourth proprietor, shot by passengers who had their feelings outraged by the black coffee.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WAGNER NIGHT."

The managers of the Star Lecture Course take great pleasure in announcing that they have arranged with Mr. Theo. Thomas, for his return here next Thursday, to give

A GRAND WAGNER FEST NIGHT,

When he will perform the same programme given in New York, before the largest audience ever gathered at one time to listen to his unrivalled orchestra. This programme will consist of the most important orchestral works of Richard Wagner, the reformer and most prominent musician of the day. Both Miss Mehlig and Mr. Osgood will appear on this occasion.

The Concert will be given in the Union Park Congregational Church.

Thursday, Feb. 27.

For the accommodation of those desiring to attend, we have chartered 'Buses that will leave Twenty-ninth-st. at 7 o'clock, and our store, 958 Wabash-av., at 7:15 o'clock, in which all holders of Reserved Seats will be taken to and from the church FREE.

Tickets will be for sale next Monday morning.

In response to the many urgent requests made by South Siders, Mr. Thomas has also been induced to give a

Grand Memorial Matinee,

In the Michigan-av. Baptist Church next Thursday afternoon, on which occasion he will repeat the popular programme of the GRAND GALA NIGHT, which was listened to by the largest audience ever assembled in the Union Park Congregational Church. Tickets for the Matinee will be $1, with no extra charge for reserved seats.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN FAREWELL CONCERTS!

RUBINSTEIN - WIENIAWSKI

FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

Friday Evening, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock, only Gala Rubinstein Matinee.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. GRAU and Messrs. AIKEN & LAWLOR have the honor to announce as above the last Rubinstein Concerts in Chicago, and the farewell appearances of Anton Rubinstein, the greatest living pianist; Henri Wieniawski, the world-renowned violinist; Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London soprano; Mdlle. Ormeny, the distinguished contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist.

Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $2, according to location. Box Office now open. Admission, $1; Gallery, 50c.

Steinway's Pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday and Saturday nights

EDWIN BOOTH

Will appear in his powerful rendition of "SHYLOCK," in Shakspeare's play of

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

LAUNCELOTT GOBBO..............J. H. McVICKER.

Saturday Matinee—EDWIN BOOTH as DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN. Monday—Edwin Booth as Claude Melnotte.

☞ Seats can now be secured.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THE HOME OF COMEDY.—By general desire, the inimitable Comedian, JOHN DILLON, will repeat his great success,

WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,

For three nights only—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 20, 21, 22. Coyne's exquisite Comedy,

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

Grand Holiday Matinee (Washington Birthday), Saturday, Feb. 22. Special Announcements—Monday, Feb. 24, the hit of the season, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre, New York—FALSE SHAME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS

ANNIE FIRMIN,

When will be produced the Thrilling Drama,

WIFE OF TWO,

Dramatized from the great "Ledger" Story.

JOHN JACK as..................Lord Thornhurst.

To-morrow, Grand Double Saturday Night Bill.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Mackin and Wilson in their inimitable impersonations. Grand Vocal Quartette. Mystic Changes. Turn Him Out. Rival Artists. Love in All Corners.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

Monday, Feb. 24, Benefit of BEN. COTTON.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS!

Monday Night—"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE." Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Tuesday Night—"FROUDE AND IRISH HISTORY." Tickets for sale TO-DAY. Admission, 75 cents; Reserved seats, $1. For sale for South Side at 958 Wabash-av. and cor. of State and Madison-sts. For West Side at 495 West Madison-st. and cor. Madison and Halsted-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Feb. 17, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the popular young Tragedian,

E. T. STETSON,

IN HIS IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL DRAMA OF

NECK AND NECK.

Replete with Thrilling Situations and Startling Effects.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,

Will be held in Myers' Opera House, Friday, Feb. 21, from 1 to 5 p. m. Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslin Gage, and others will speak. All are invited to take part in the discussions. No reserved seats.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.

H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.

THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

Banks.

SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).

STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.

JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.

DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.

COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.

FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 257 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.

HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).

E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.

OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 230 to 236 Wabash-av.

J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 225 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale).

MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).

GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 1?8 Wab. & 281 W. Madison.

B. ALLEN & CO., cor. State & Allen, 257 State-st.

J. B. MAYO & CO., 360 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.

WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 153 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.

C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 8 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).

WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 261 and 263 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).

KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 S. Jefferson, and 659 State-st.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 119 and 121 East Madison-st.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 71 West Washington-st.

W. O. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.

H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 50 and 52 West Randolph.

McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 124 and 126 Michigan-av.

OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.

A. B. MEEKER & CO., 22 Washington-st.

RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

Pumps.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st.

SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.

GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.

DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.

HERRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.

S. H. HARRIS, 68 South Canal-st.

Salt.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.

THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 24 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.

FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.

GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 205 to 209 South Water.

PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

Stoves.

TIBBALLS, SHIEK & WHITEHEAD, 241 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.

DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.

CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 395 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.

SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.

C. H. JORDAN, 113 Clark, near Court House.

JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.

CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4.15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 6:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:35 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:58 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	† 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	* 9:00 p. m.	†16:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 158 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 4:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Report of the Wilson Committee; The Louisiana Investigation; Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND PAGE—Washington Letter—Wheaton College—The State, and Its Corporate Offspring—Springfield: Flat Notes of the United States Survey of the State of Illinois—Wisconsin Letter.

THIRD PAGE—The Law Courts—Council Meeting This Evening—Customs Fees—Railway Extension—Personal Items—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: "A Bold and Fearless Stand"; Judge Sherman; Another Bad Memory; Commercial Convention for the Northwest; Mr. Colfax's Counsel—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Legislative Notes from Springfield—Other State Legislatures—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial.

SEVENTH PAGE—The Good Templars' Convention—The City in Brief—The Telescoped Trains—News Paragraphs—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—New York Items—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Merchant of Venice."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. "Wife of Two."

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Major Wellington De Boots," "Everybody's Friend."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Neck and Neck."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Rubinstein Concert.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE CURED BY USING Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Peruvo Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, February 21, 1873.

The motion for a new trial for the murderer Osborne, of Yates City, who was sentenced to be hanged March 14, has been denied.

The Iowa Legislature has adopted a Railroad law limiting the rates for passenger travel to 3½ cents per mile upon all roads where gross earnings exceed $4,000 per mile per year.

The United States, Sickles tells Castelar, will not trouble Spain about Cuba for the present, as we desire not to embarrass the young Republic.

We publish, this morning, an abstract of the bill, which has passed to a second reading in the House, providing for the levy and collection of taxes in Chicago and the other cities of this State.

The bill for the abolition of the Police Board of this city was warmly debated in the House, yesterday, and was at length referred to the Cook County delegation for their consideration.

The Committee on Banks and Banking in the Lower House of the Legislature have submitted a resolution instructing the representatives of Illinois in Congress to vote for an increase of $100,000,000 of currency. The resolution is to be debated next Wednesday.

A singular calamity is reported to have occurred in Smyrna. A coffee-house on the shore of the Gulf, much resorted to by the Greeks, has been gradually undermined by the action of the tides, and was suddenly swallowed up in the waters the other day. The loss of life was between 100 and 200 persons.

Another bribery investigation has been set on foot in Congress by the passage of a resolution ordering the Committee of Ways and Means to find out what ground there was for Legrand Lockwood's statement that a large amount of money had been spent on Congress to procure the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

A bill regulating passenger and freight-charges by railroads in Indiana has passed both Houses of the Legislature of that State. Passenger-fares are fixed at 3 cents a mile; for local freights, within distances of 20 miles, not more than 100 per cent in excess of through freight-rates shall be charged; within distances of 50 miles, not more than 75 per cent, and for greater distances not more than 50 per cent.

The report on the Louisiana case was made to the Senate, yesterday, by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The substance of it is, that the State has no real Government, and that a new election should be ordered to give Louisiana a republican form of government. Senator Trumbull dissents, on the ground that the McEnery Government is legal, and Senator Morton dissents, as he believes in the legality of the Kellogg Government.

The Hartford *Courant* states that more than a year ago a conductor on the night train received from a passenger in payment of his fare a thousand-dollar greenback. The conductor told him he would give him his change later, but when he returned the man denied having given him the note. The conductor placed the note on deposit in a bank, and it has been there ever since. Recent developments indicate that the man's name must have been Nesbitt,—his acquaintance with the conductor was so very slight, and his method of bestowing greenbacks upon strangers so extraordinary.

At last we are to have a recognized authority as to what constitutes the "intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs." It has been a mooted question in society, among physicians, and in the Courts for many generations. But now Congress proposes that the final standard shall be fixed by the Secretary of War. The House has passed a bill declaring that no officer of the army addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating drinks shall be entitled to promotion, and consequently the Secretary of War will have to decide the question. We may then have an army standard of just how much liquor may be consumed without reaching the intemperate degree. Whether fortunately or unfortunately, it is probable that this standard will be an extremely liberal one. Mr. Roberts, of New York, made a suggestion that the same bill should include members of Congress, but it was not received,—whether because the army standard would still be too illiberal for Congressional guidance, or for some other reason, was not stated.

The Beaver Falls (Pennsylvania) people, who recently held a mass meeting to protest against the employment of Coolie labor in the cutlery factory at that place, have sent a petition to Congress in reference to their grievance. They ask, rather pertinently, that Congress shall either prohibit any further importation of Chinese laborers under contracts made in China, or else authorize the free importation from foreign countries of such articles as may be produced in the United States by Chinese labor so contracted for. It may possibly have occurred to the Beaver Falls workmen, in this matter, that they receive precious little benefit from the protection which is guaranteed under the tariff. It should have been evident, at least, that these protective laws have not been framed with any view to their advantages.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, with a general steadiness in prices. Mess pork was quiet, and 15c per brl higher, closing at $12.85@12.90 cash, and $13.10 @13.20 seller April. Lard was active, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.55@7.60 cash, and $7.75 seller April. Meats were in fair demand and steady at 4¼@4½c for shoulders; 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs; 6⅝@6¾c for short clear; and 9¼@9½c per lb for 16-lb green hams. Dressed hogs were firm, and 5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $5.10@ 5.20. Highwines were dull and unchanged at 87@ 87½c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and firm at 12c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was less active, and unchanged, closing at $1.21¼ cash, and $1.22¼ seller March. Corn was in fair demand, and steady, closing at 31¼@31½c cash, and 31½@31⅝c seller March. Oats were quiet and steady at 26½c cash, and 26½c seller March. Rye was dull and unchanged at 65c. Barley was more active and firmer, closing at 72c for No. 2, and 58c for No. 3. Live hogs were dull and lower, the decline reaching 5@10c, and being most severe in common and medium grades; closing prices were $4.10@4.65. The cattle market was weak at an ½@¾c decline. Sheep were in fair request at full prices.

The House of Representatives voted, yesterday, upon Fernando Wood's motion to impeach Vice President Colfax. The vote stood 106 yeas to 109 nays, being defeated by a majority of three, of whom two were probably Ames and Brooks. This was a surprisingly narrow escape for Colfax, and it indicates that the House is in a much angrier mood towards the Credit Mobilier members than was commonly supposed. Brooks and Ames may well tremble in their shoes, if indeed expulsion would be any additional punishment to them. It was only after two years of repeated effort that a majority vote was obtained to impeach Andrew Johnson, in a Congress of his political enemies. This vote upon the case of Colfax, in a Congress of his political friends, is equivalent to a moral impeachment, and we trust it will be so regarded by the Young Men's Christian Associations and the Temperance Societies. After the loss of Mr. Wood's motion, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, a Republican, offered a resolution of a general nature, instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the evidence submitted by the Credit Mobilier Committee, and report whether it called for the impeachment of any officer of the Government, or any further investigation. This was accepted.

The Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee have reported. The Union Pacific Railroad, they say, cost $50,000,000. Its builders received in cash value not less than $23,000,000, or 48 per cent of the cost. In the opinion of the Committee, the Company had no right, as against either its creditors or the minority of its stockholders, to distribute any portion of its capital as dividends. Still more unjustifiable was it to squander in dividends money borrowed of the Government, or on first mortgage bonds. There is no evidence of mismanagement by the present Directors of the road, and the Committee see no way in which those who hold stock which they have bought in good faith can be disturbed. The report closes with a bill directing the Attorney General to begin a suit immediately for the protection of the interests of the Government in the road, and the recovery of the sums of which both the road and the Government have been plundered. Mr. Swann, of Maryland, agrees with the Committee, so far as they go, but thinks they fall short of their duty in not making recommendations for the treatment of the Congressmen who had dealings with Oakes Ames.

Several of Judge Sherman's letters to the New York Stock Exchange have been produced before the Committee of Ways and Means. They convict him not only of outright lying, but are full of intimations of the most offensive sort of corruption. On Wednesday, Judge Sherman swore he had not been in Washington for three years; in a letter of Feb. 13, 1872, he says he had been in Washington that winter, and is going again. He swore that he had never attempted to influence the legislative conduct of any person whatever; in his letter he says he has every reason to be confident of success in putting an end to the tax. Another of his letters presses for the payment of his claim; another, written less than a month ago, only a fortnight before the disclosure, in view of the probable refusal of the Stock Exchange to pay him, conveys a threatening intimation that he is about to visit Washington, and that his action there upon the interests of the brokers will depend upon their decision. As a further argument in favor of the payment of his little bill, he tells his correspondent, young Legrand Lockwood, that the estate he has inherited from his father, who was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, may, perhaps, be involved in suits to be brought by the Government for restitution, and offers to advise him in the matter.

There appears to be some ground for supposing that State's Attorney Reed evaded the real issue in the card which he published a few days since relative to the second *supersedeas* which Judge McAllister granted in Pertect's case. He then quoted the conclusion of the Supreme Court's "opinion" in its reversal of the first verdict against Pertect, and led the public to believe that this was all that was necessary to authorize a second trial. Judge Knowlton, who defended Pertect, now states publicly that the record of the case does not show that a *remittitur* was ever sent from the Supreme Court to the Criminal Court of Cook County, or to the Circuit Court of Will County. Mr. Roby's card, published at the same time, shows that, without a writ of this nature, the Circuit Court of Will County had no jurisdiction in the case, and the trial and conviction amounted to no more, in the eyes of the law, than if a number of irresponsible persons had constituted themselves court and jury, and passed sentence upon Pertect. In applying for the *supersedeas*, Judge Knowlton assigned twenty errors, one of which was the failure to issue a *remittitur*. Whatever other errors there may have been, this alone is claimed to have been sufficient to secure the writ of error. The responsibility for failing to provide the *remittitur* rests upon the prosecuting attorney. The guilt or innocence of the man Pertect has nothing whatever to do with the case. Experience has shown it to be necessary to protect men on trial for their lives against malicious persecution or ignorant indignation by certain safeguards which the law now provides. They furnish no escape for the guilty who are prosecuted according to law, and it is simply the duty of the Supreme Court to enforce them in the case of ignorant or careless practice. It is senseless, therefore, to visit the Supreme Court with denunciation for simply doing what the law exacts, while prosecuting attorneys refuse or neglect to observe the duties which the law puts upon them.

The history of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. swindle, in New York, has already been presented in THE TRIBUNE. The charge against them was that of furnishing false invoices to the Custom House, by means of which the Government was defrauded of its legitimate revenue. Suit was brought against the firm for $1,000,000, to recover the amount still due the Government on the real values of the imports. From this stage there began a series of efforts at compromise, which are not less remarkable than the original fraud. First, the firm made an offer of $260,000 in settlement, at the same time protesting their innocence of any wrong-doing. The Secretary of the Treasury said that the law did not authorize him to receive money from parties who were innocent. Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. then renewed the offer, and withdrew their protestations of innocence. This proposition was accepted, but no sooner accepted than withdrawn again, because the senior member of the firm feared that some of his religious friends would regard it as a confession of guilt. Then came another rumor that the matter had been settled, and that the junior members of the firm, who were said to be responsible for the Custom House swindle, had been expelled from the house. Subsequently this was denied. Still later, there was a new proffer of compromise, in which $11,000 more was offered to the Government than at first. This proposition seems still to be pending. Here we have a succession of protests of innocence and confessions of guilt, and a sliding scale of proposals to reimburse the Government for its losses, which indicates that the full amount that should be paid back has not yet been reached. Now, the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. either presented false invoices or they did not. If they did, it is fit that the public should know it, and the exposure would be of benefit in the way of suppressing similar transactions in the future. Moreover, if the Government has been defrauded, there is no question that it should receive all the money legitimately coming to it. For this reason, compromises on a fluctuating basis naturally excite a suspicion that Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. do not propose to pay back all they should pay, if they can help it. It is plain that the only proper way for the Government to proceed is to prosecute their suit publicly, for the double purpose of obtaining complete indemnification and setting an example that appears to be needed.

A BOLD AND FEARLESS STAND.

ROBERTS, Ford Co., Ill., Jan. 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have been a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE for the last twelve years. Myself, as well as many others of this town, feel a deep interest in the welfare of THE TRIBUNE; therefore I take the liberty to address you a few lines. The previous course of THE TRIBUNE has warranted the people to expect THE TRIBUNE to take a bold and fearless stand in favor of the people against unjust discrimination on the part of Railroad Companies against the people. The next ten days, in my humble opinion, will decide the fate of THE TRIBUNE in this town. In that time we expect to see, in the columns of your paper, a bold and fearless stand taken against unjust discrimination on the part of railroads against the people.

Trusting that a bold and fearless stand will be taken by THE TRIBUNE for the people, I am, very truly yours, C. S. PIERCE.

ANSWER.

If we know what "a bold and fearless stand" is, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has taken it, and intends to maintain it. It is a stand for rigid adherence to the law, and obedience to the judgments of the Courts. Any one who advises any other course is a disturber of the public peace, and instead of a law-observer is a law-breaker. Under the classification of the Railroad Commissioners, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to which road we suppose Mr. Pierce refers, is declared to be entitled to demand fares for passengers at the rate of three cents per mile. The Company deny the authority of the State to fix any such limitation on its tariff. The question was submitted to the Circuit Court, and that tribunal held that the law was void, and gave judgment for the Railroad Company. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, and is now waiting final action by that body. While every man in Illinois is at liberty to have his own opinion as to the merits of the controversy, and can express his judgment as to the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, we question whether any man, or body of men, can assume authority to decide the case for the Court, and to carry their judgment into execution. To admit such a doctrine in the one case is to admit it in all cases; and, to admit it in any case, is to substitute a mob for the lawful tribunals of the State. The reliance of the farmers, and of all other classes of men who are enduring what they conceive to be unjust discriminations, is in the law, faithfully and fearlessly administered by the Courts. The common safety rests in the integrity of the Judiciary. If we have reached a point that we can no longer trust the Courts, and each man entering a railroad train or a freight office must present a loaded revolver at the head of the conductor or clerk, then we have anarchy. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE insists that the laws must be enforced by the officers of the law, in the manner directed by the law, and in no other way. It has no excuses to offer for mobs, whether they be to hang men without trial, to burn down the property of persons temporarily unpopular, or to overpower and coerce railroad conductors. The law of the State to which these railroads object is a new one,—it proposes a radical change in the management of 6,000 miles of railway in Illinois, having a value of nearly $250,000,000. It proposes to revolutionize the hitherto accepted law on that subject; it overthrows the long-claimed doctrine that charters are contracts; that railroads are entitled to reasonable compensation for services, and that what is a reasonable compensation is a matter to be determined by Courts of law, and not by the Legislature. In the case of the Illinois Central Railroad, it proposes to upset a special contract between the Company and the State, and to jeopardize, to that extent, the claim of the State to 7 per cent of the gross earnings of the road. In a case of this importance, involving questions of such magnitude, this paper has not attempted to dictate to the Courts that they should sustain nor that they should set aside the law. We have insisted from the beginning that the railroads should be prosecuted under the statute, and that the constitutionality of the law should be judicially determined, and, when that shall have been done in the mode prescribed by law, then the decision must be maintained. In the meantime, while the case is pending before the Courts, we shall continue to reprobate all acts of violence, all proceedings outside of the law, in the way of overawing railroad conductors, taking possession of trains, refusal to pay fares, tearing up tracks, instituted by persons who have absurdly taken to themselves the title of "law-abiders."

JUDGE SHERMAN.

The statement made by Judge Sherman to the Committee of Ways and Means completes the case against him, and presents the spectacle of a United States Judge before the brokers of New York competing with a professional lobbyist for a fee of $10,000 for influencing legislation. The facts in their order are: Last winter, a Mr. Clinton Colgate, who had agreed for the sum of $10,000 a year to manage all the tax and claim business of the New York Stock Exchange before Congress, came to Washington to procure the repeal of the tax of one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent a month on borrowed capital, which was very burdensome to the brokers of New York. He made his first movement upon Mr. Dawes and the Committee of Ways and Means, but failed altogether. The Committee reported the Internal Revenue bill of last year without any repeal of the obnoxious tax. Mr. Colgate then changed his point of attack, and his plan of operations as well, and got the Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Sherman is Chairman, to insert a few significant lines in the Internal Revenue bill repealing the tax in accordance with his wishes. In this shape the bill passed Congress. When Mr. Colgate returned to his employers claiming the sole credit for this victory, he was met by the statement that Judge Sherman, of Ohio, had rendered a bill of $10,000 for services in the same matter. Mr. Colgate strenuously denied that anything had been done by any one but himself, and he was surprised that another should have attempted to divide the credit and the profit of the operation. To his disgust it is that the country owes the disclosure of the part taken by a United States Judge in procuring for money legislation from Congress. Colgate lived in great style in Washington, and spent, as his report to the Stock Exchange shows, a large amount of money there. The New York *Times* having intimated that some of this money had found its way into the Committee of Ways and Means, the Senate Finance Committee, and Congress, Mr. Dawes promptly summoned Colgate to testify on this point. Colgate denied the statements of the *Times*, and averred that he had never used money to get legislation from Congress. He said, however, significantly, that "legislation had taken place, and that there was then a demand made to the Stock Exchange of $10,000 for it." When pressed to be more definite, he asserted that Judge Sherman had written the President of the Stock Exchange, claiming $10,000 for preparing an argument, and using his influence with his brother and General Garfield. The rest of the case against Judge Sherman is to be found in the testimony of President King, of the Stock Exchange, and his own statement, which, taken alone, convicts him of conduct at variance with the proprieties of his position as a United States Judge, and of allowing himself to be used as a go-between, under a cloak, for the benefit of parties who were spending large sums of money to procure legislation, which was at last obtained through his brother. President King acknowledged the existence of Sherman's letter, of which Colgate had spoken, and promised to produce it when it was found. He showed the Committee the report of the Sub-Committee of the Stock Exchange, to which Sherman's bill of $10,000 had been referred, and which had decided in Colgate's favor, that Judge Sherman's claim had no valid basis. He also brought forth a letter dated Cleveland, March 27, 1872, from Judge Sherman to Legrand Lockwood, Jr., stating that, in pursuance of an agreement with his father, he had exerted his efforts and influence successfully for the repeal of the tax, and asking if the Stock Exchange would recognize the contract and reimburse him for his services. Judge Sherman's statement contradicts none of the testimony of the other witnesses. When asked to represent the Stock Exchange in person before Congress, he declined, but did represent them so far as to procure them counsel, who did the work. He continued this mediatory relation by charging the Stock Exchange in person for the services performed, intending, he says, when the money was paid, to hand it over to the counsel he employed. In short, instead of declining to have anything to do with the matter, he acted throughout and in a double relation. To the counsel retained he was employer, as the agent of the Stock Exchange; to the Stock Exchange, he was the representative of the counsel. There is no break in the connection. The Stock Exchange offers him $10,000 to attend to their interests. He does so by procuring counsel, whom he calls his "friends," to do the work. It is done, and he presents the bill in his own name, thus from first to last continuing and acknowledging his relations with the brokers. He says he presented the bill in his own name because his lawyers were unknown to the Exchange, and because Mr. Lockwood, with whom the original correspondence was held, had died. One would think such able lawyers could have been trusted with the collection of their own bills. They had been chosen by Judge Sherman to advocate before his brother, Senator Sherman, the interests of the New York Stock Exchange, and yet were not considered able to present their own claims before the Stock Exchange. To save the trouble of explanations, Judge Sherman rendered a bill in his own name, but any amount of explanation to the Stock Exchange would have been better than the exposure he is now forced to make of himself to the country. Judge Sherman denies that he ever spoke to his brother or to Garfield upon the subject; there was no need that he should, when "friends" of his own choosing could go to them. He never received the money for the amount of his bill, but deserves no credit for that: he tried to get it, and if he had succeeded would have been in a better position. He would have $10,000 more, with no greater culpability than must be now charged upon him, on his own showing.

ANOTHER BAD MEMORY.

The following is Judge Sherman's letter to Legrand Lockwood, Jr., of the New York Exchange, asking for $10,000 for services rendered in having a tax repealed:

JUDGE'S ROOMS, U. S. COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO, March 27, 1872.

Last summer, at the instance of your father, I attempted to get such a construction placed upon the Revenue laws as would relieve the bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax. There was a partial success, but such a boasting, or rather publicity, was given to it that the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to it, and he forbade the order to be issued. There was then no remedy but in Congress, and I so suggested to your father. He then wrote me the enclosed letter. On the authority and in consideration of what he said in it, I went to work and had an interview with Mr. Boutwell and with John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with Mr. Garfield, and other prominent members of Congress, and the result was, that it became the policy of the Administration to repeal not only the tax in question, but the stamp and other taxes. I think this result was brought about by discussions raised and influences used by me. The taxes are not yet repealed, but they are certain to be within the next sixty days. If your father were living there would be no necessity for asking about it; but, as the agreement was made through him, I fear there may arise a misunderstanding, and therefore ask you to inquire into it and ascertain whether the Committee of the Stock Exchange still recognize the contract. If they do, it is all right, and I will continue my labors. Let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. Please preserve the letter. Another thing—please inquire what is the selling value of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and let me know. Yours truly, C. T. SHERMAN.

In this letter, Judge Sherman asserts that he did each of the following things:

1. That he so influenced the subordinate officers of the Treasury that they construed the Revenue law to relieve bankers and brokers from the payment of a heavy tax, but that Mr. Boutwell, coming to hear of it, reversed the order.

2. That he then suggested an appeal to Congress, and received a written promise of $10,000.

3. "In consideration of" this promise "I went to work and had an interview with Mr. Boutwell, and with John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, with Mr. Garfield, and other prominent members of Congress," and the policy was adopted of repealing the tax.

4. He claims that this result "was brought about by discussions raised, and influences used by me."

This was the statement made by him when he was demanding the $10,000 fee promised for procuring the change in the law. Now, when brought to face the brokers of whom he demanded the money, he states on oath:

1. That he never sought to influence anybody to have the law construed differently.

2. That he never went to work to induce Congress to change the law.

3. That he never, by word or letter, exchanged views with Mr. Boutwell, Mr. Sherman, or Mr. Garfield on the subject.

4. That, as he never sought by discussions or otherwise to influence legislative action on the subject, the change in the policy of the Administration was in no wise due to him.

When a man holding the high position of a Judge of the United States Court thus places himself before the public in making broad and emphatic assertions of fact as a reason why he should be paid $10,000, and then upon oath as broadly and emphatically declares that the statements in his letter were false in every particular, there can be but one judgment, and that is, that his seat on the Federal bench should be vacated instantly.

For bold and unblushing falsehood this case of Judge Sherman's will compare with that of Colfax, Patterson, Caldwell, and Pomeroy. Judge Sherman is his own accuser. Swearing that the statements in his letter were false merely fastens upon him the disgrace of making a demand for services never rendered, and of fabrication of evidence to support the fraudulent demand.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION FOR THE NORTHWEST.

At the Industrial Convention held at Des Moines, in January, Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, was, by resolution, requested to correspond with the Governors of the Northwestern States with reference to calling a Convention early in the coming spring or summer. The general subject of cheap transportation for our farm products to the seaboard will, doubtless, be the leading topic of discussion, as it is now the theme most anxiously mooted in farming, as well as in commercial, circles. To make its influence most widely felt, it should embrace the leading minds of the West, and time should be taken to mature some comprehensive plan of action which would concentrate the entire influence of these States for its early accomplishment.

It is, of course, too early to form any definite opinions as to the probable doings of the Convention, but some suggestions in regard to matters connected with it may be in order. And first, as to the men who should compose it. The Governors and State officers of all the States and Territories that surround and lie west of Lake Michigan will, it is believed, give their influence to the movement. Mayors and leading officers in all our principal cities, representatives of Boards of Trade, delegates of Farmers' Clubs and Granges, editors of newspapers, and Western Railway Presidents, Directors, and Superintendents, should by all means be invited. All who can give carefully-collected information in regard to the amount of our products, the ratio of their increase, and the means by which the freights on them to the ocean can be rendered cheaper and more rapid, should have a cordial welcome. As the only adequate outlet for our products lies through the Dominion of Canada, the leading men of the Provinces should also have an invitation to be present. We are sure a large number of them would be glad to meet and give us the benefit of their wisdom and energy in any measures that would promote the welfare of the Dominion and of the Northwest. It is therefore suggested that invitations be sent to Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of the Dominion; to the officers of the Government and members of Parliament; to the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, and their leading officers, Mayors of cities, representatives of Boards of Trade, and such other gentlemen as might be readily named by our commercial men. Our Western railway managers will, doubtless, extend usual courtesies to these gentlemen, sending them to the Missouri River, or to the Rocky Mountains, in order that they may see for themselves the extent and the endless resources of the Northwest; and that all the facilities they can afford to our commerce will be gladly accepted, and crowded to their utmost capacity.

As to the place to hold such a Convention, there can be but one opinion. If the gentlemen having the matter in charge shall name Chicago, it will meet a cordial response from all our people. By the first week in June, most of our large hotels will be finished, and we shall have much more and far better hotel accommodations than we had before the fire. A great deal of work will have to be done in the way of invitations and correspondence, providing a place of meeting, etc., and it is suggested that if the Governors who have the matter in charge should request our Board of Trade to attend to all this incidental machinery, they would do it in the best possible manner.

It has long since become a historical fact that the Chicago Commercial Convention of 1847 gave the first great commanding impulse to the settlement and the prosperity of the Northwest. A generation has nearly passed, and so wonderful has been that development that another Convention is imperatively needed to devise means to get her products cheaply to market. The production of one great staple, corn, has about reached its limit, unless a channel capable of passing large vessels to the ocean can be opened to our producers. It will not and ought not to be raised for fuel. Such being the necessities of the situation, there can be no doubt that such a Convention as it is proposed to call can devise the means to meet it.

MR. COLFAX'S COUNSEL.

It seems to be necessary that somebody should stand up for Judge Hale, Mr. Colfax's counsel before the Credit Mobilier Committee, since the brass-collar newspapers have fallen to denouncing him for malpractice, attributing Colfax's final demolition to the blundering of his lawyer. We never could see why Colfax or any other accused person should need the services of a lawyer in an investigation affecting his integrity, if he had a good case. He was not on trial. The rules of evidence applicable to a criminal proceeding in court were not in force. There was really nothing for a lawyer to do, unless the facts were against Mr. Colfax. In that case, and in that only, it might be useful to have the services of counsel, to obstruct the investigation and cover up the facts. Mr. Colfax, we believe, was the only accused person who appeared before the Committee flanked by a lawyer. This fact was *prima facie* against him. Mr. Colfax, of course, told Judge Hale that his defence against the charge that he had received and deposited $1,200 of Credit Mobilier money was, that he had received $1,000 in a bank note on June 20, by mail from Nesbitt; that Nesbitt had adopted this singular mode of remitting the money in order that it might be kept secret, etc. If Mr. Colfax then told Judge Hale of the other remittances from Nesbitt, all of them in checks, and especially if he showed Nesbitt's letters to Colfax, he would have seen that the defence was inconsistent with these additional facts, and would have advised him to keep them in the back-ground. Here is what Mr. Colfax said to the Committee about the Nesbitt *greenback* remittance:

About the middle of June, and very soon after the payment of Matthews, I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast-table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope post-marked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by George W. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired me confidentially to accept the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass, but wished it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one could ever know it, unless I told them. I disclosed to this man a greenback, or a National Bank note, for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and, holding up the letter and bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Matthews remarked that it came in good time, referring to the appeal of the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee for money to aid in the arrangements for the canvass already in active progress. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand and examined.

Here is what Mr. Nesbitt said in his letter of July 11, three weeks later, enclosing a *check* for $1,000:

NEW YORK, July 11, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to congratulate you upon the result of the first battle of the political campaign, and to predict a satisfactory result at its close. *As you about to leave your present occupation* for the more active and expensive one of a canvass for the approaching election, I beg to offer the enclosed to assist in paying the cost.

Nothing about a payment three weeks' earlier for the indentical purpose of assisting Mr. Colfax in a contest impending, but not yet begun, which was to transfer Mr. Colfax to a higher and more expensive position! It is evident that Mr. Colfax, in his dire extremity to account for the $1,200 deposit of June 22, borrowed the idea, and almost the phraseology which he employed, from the Nesbitt letter of July 11. If Judge Hale saw this letter before the Committee forced it out, he would very properly have advised Mr. Colfax not to produce it, since it contained explosive material which would blow up the whole theory of the defence. Hence we say that the attacks on Judge Hale by the brass-collar fraternity are both unjust and imbecile.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THOMAS CONCERT.

The last of the regular "Star" season of Thomas concerts was given in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, yesterday evening, to a large and brilliant audience. The season has been one of the most successful Mr. Thomas has had in Chicago, and it will confirm his confidence of our people's constant appreciation of his musical accomplishments.

Last night's programme was particularly interesting for the presentation of Raff's Third Symphony, "In the Forest." The music, as the title indicates, is descriptive of a day in the woods, the first part picturing the impressions and sensations of the day-stroll; the second, the reverie of the twilight hour, and the dance of the wood-nymphs; the third, the murmers of the forest while the shades of night have fallen, and the weird effects of the legend of the "Wild Chase," where Dame Holle and Wotan come and go. Much was expected from this music, but yet the beauties were so manifold and the description so vivid as to offer a genuine surprise. It was like reading a new series of bucolics, and it offered a serious temptation to grow poetic. The first part presented some quaint harmonies suggestive of the quiet surprises of woodland in an autumn day; the reverie of the second part developed a more distinctively melodic character, and its contrast with the dance music that followed gave to both a happier effect than either would have had separately; but it was in the grotesque and exciting tone-picture of the night scene that the composer developed all the possibilities of the theme. It would not have been difficult to see, with closed eyes, the old women riding the broom-sticks, the pranks of the Erl-King's daughters, and the sensations of Tam O'Shanter's ride all combined. The music was superbly played, bringing out its varied effects with mutes on the strings, with the drums and fifes, with the harmony of the brasses, and with a spirited expression of every sentiment. A repetition of the symphony will be looked forward to with pleasure by those who heard it last evening. The other orchestral numbers of the evening consisted notably of selections from the first act of "Lohengrin," with their occasional suggestions of the "Rienzi" music, some ballet music by Berlioz, and a calvary march by Schubert. "Traumerei" was played for the gratification of a large number of people who will never get tired of it. The solos were a Beethoven concerto, with the interpolation of a cadenza by the brilliant Hans von Bulow, played by Miss Mehlig; a couple of Schumann songs sang by Mr. Osgood, and a harp fantasy by Mr. Adolphus Lockwood.

It is a pleasure to announce that the gala Wagner concert has been definitely fixed for next Thursday night at the Union Park Congregational Church, said Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon have made arrangements to carry the South Side people from Twenty-ninth street, and from their office, to the concert and back free of charge. The programme will consist entirely of Wagner music with the exception of Miss Mehlig's solo of Chopin's selections. It will introduce the "Walkuren Ritt," played from the MSS. notes which Wagner sent to Mr. Thomas. This production forms a part of the celebrated "Niebuhlungen Ring" which is to be given at the Wagner festival in Beiruth next year. There will also be a "Faust" overture written by Wagner, said to be one of his greatest efforts, and Mr. Osgood will sing two of Wagner's songs. The rest of the programme will be made up of the Wagner music that is already most popular. The programme, as a whole, is a repetition of the Wagner concert which Thomas gave in New York and which attracted an immense audience and made a great sensation. We have no doubt that there will be the same general anxiety to hear it in Chicago. A man who is so nearly a universal genius as Wagner—a very Michael Angelo in music—cannot but be the sensation of this age, and he is fortunate in having Theodore Thomas for his disciple in America. On Thursday, a matinee will be given in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at which the programme of Thomas' first Chicago concert will be repeated.

THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

The first concert of the new Rubinstein series occurs at Aiken's Theatre, this evening. The fact that the scale of prices is so much lower than upon the occasion of Rubinstein's first appearance in Chicago will probably contribute materially to the attendance. To-night's programme is as follows:

PART I.

1. Prelude et Fugue, Suite, Saraband, Passepied, Courante, Gavotte.....Rubinstein
Anton Rubinstein.
2. Aria, "Il Morir".....Donizetti
Mlle. Louise Cormeny.
3. Andante, from the concerto for violin.....Mendelssohn
Henri Wieniawski.
4. Aria, Guinse Alfin Momento ("Nozze di Figaro").....Mozart
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.

PART II.

5. Fantaisie Etudes.....Chopin
Anton Rubinstein.
6. Songs, "The Violet," "The Fish-maiden".....Meyerbeer
Mlle. Louise Liebhart.
7. Fantasie, "Faust".....Wieniawski
Henri Wieniawski.
8. Aria, "Italiane in Algieri".....Rossini
Mlle. Louise Cormeny.
9. Gondola-Duetta-Tarantella (Rossini).....Liszt
"Erl King".....Schubert
Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Anton Rubinstein.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, with a new programme, containing many attractive selections.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The money stringency was unchanged to-day, call loans ranging from 1-32 to ⅛, with the bulk of business at 1-16@3-32. Leading Government bond dealers quote the market at 7 currency to 7 gold. Mercantile paper is dull and nominal. Much of the existing stringency is artificial, and there are no signs of speedy relief. Loans on call are being drawn in vigorously, and the daily statements made to the Clearing House are watched to see the condition of each individual bank. Those which are largely creditor or debtor are required to adjust the differences promptly, and thus the call for money is seriously felt among borrowers on stock collaterals. The currency balances in the Treasury are down to about $4,000,000, and, as long as Congress is in session, the Secretary will not issue any more legal tenders out of the reserve of $44,000,000. Some bankers are urging upon Congress the authorization of the issue of a part of this $44,000,000, but it is so near the end of the session that the prospect of legislation in this direction is faint. The *Post* says the losses to New York by the suspension of Lizardi & Co., Spanish merchants, with the main house in London and a branch at New Orleans, are not important.

The London money market is easy at from 2 to 3½.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Senate Railroad Committee Have Another Anxious and Fruitless Session.

Abstract of the House Bill for the Levy and Collection of City Taxes.

Bill Reported in the House for the Abolition of the Cook County Police Board.

Other Important Bills Reported from the Several Committees.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—There can be no longer any doubt of the success of the Spanish Republican experiment. From the banks of the Sangamon to those of the Manzanares the voices of sympathy shout, in the language of Quinn, of Peoria, congratulating Castellar that Spain has cast off "the habiliments of Kingcraft." Mr. Hopkins, who has a poor opinion of the Cook County delegation, moved to refer Quinn's resolution to that body, but the House adopted it, and Spain is saved.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERSHIPS.

The Senate Railroad Committee met this afternoon, and spent an hour discussing Parliamentary precedents, concluding finally to stick to the report recommending McCrea, and rejecting Stillwell and Robinson. A motion will be made to lay that on the table, and the Executive message withdrawing the names will be reported back without recommendation. Some of the Senators would be so discourteous as to refuse to allow the Governor to withdraw if they imagined they could carry it, but they cannot, and will hardly try it. It is not known when the new names will be sent in, or who they will be. Rumor is busy with the names already published, about eight of them being always ahead. The barefaced attempt to gull the farmers last night has disgusted many of them with Morgan and his friends, and their support is withering away.

THE INCOHESIVE PARTICLES.

The Cook County delegation will not meet this week, so the police squabble will not be discussed. Next Wednesday has been set for the convocation of the incohesive particles. The truth is, there is no desire on the part of the majority to do anything, and the folly of referring the subject to the delegation is apparent. This morning the House bill, introduced by Mr. Truitt, to abolish the Board, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, with the insane recommendation that it be referred to the delegation. Mr. Herrington raised the point that there was no such body known to that House as the Cook County delegation. There were districts but not counties, and Mr. Herrington was correct. Mr. Wicker wanted a Special Committee of Five. Mr. Kann wanted something, but did not say it loud enough. Mr. Bradwell wanted a Special Committee. Mr. Inscore was opposed to Special Committees, but thought the Cook County delegation, which had resolutions before them pertinent to the subject, should take charge of the bill. Mr. Quinn quoted poetry,—he quotes poetry every day,—and believed Chicago should wash its dirty linen in the Courts and not in the Legislature. Mr. Jones made a speech—he makes speeches on every possible occasion. Mr. Wayman said the Cook County delegation had been absent a good deal,—which was very true,—some attending funerals and other events, but there would be a meeting next week, and they would do something. The Speaker ruled against the point raised by Mr. Herrington, the Special Committee of Five was beaten, and the bill was referred to the delegation. It is strange that the Municipal Committee, to which the bill legitimately belonged, made no effort to get charge of it. Cannot that Committee perform its functions, or is the subject a ticklish one it does not like to handle?

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Mr. Peter Daggy, ex-Alderman of the Fifth Ward, arrived this morning. He is understood to be feeling around the Reynolds proposition to repeal the Lake Front bill, which is slumbering, and may never awaken.

SALARY OF TOWN COLLECTOR.

Mr. Halpin introduced a proposition to permit the County Commissioners to increase the salary of the Town Collectors in Chicago from $1,500 to $3,000.

TAX STATISTICS.

Mr. Halpin, who has given the subject of taxation considerable study, is preparing a bill providing for statistics of all taxation in the State for all purposes. This is a good idea, and will furnish much interesting and valuable information.

TABLED.

The Judicial Department Committee advised the House to table the bill pending for the redemption of property sold under trust deeds or sale mortgages, as in the case of property sold under decree or foreclosure, and it was tabled.

JURORS' FEES.

The Fees and Salaries Committee recommended the passage of a bill giving jurors in inquest cases $1 a day in counties of the first and second class, and nothing in counties of the third class, which means Cook County; also amending the Fees and Salaries bill so that jurors in Cook County shall receive mileage—5 cents a mile—only once, and not every day as now.

FINANCIAL.

The Banks and Banking Committee reported back a bill legalizing 10 per cent interest when it is agreed upon between parties, and it was ordered to a second reading. The same order was made on a bill repealing Section 30 of the Revenue law, so as to compel the assessment of all property for taxation at its actual value.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banks and Banking Committee recommended the passage of the Wicker resolution against specie payments, and in favor of an increase of one hundred millions of legal tender and National Bank paper. It was ordered to be printed, and made special order for next Wednesday.

SWAMP LANDS.

The House concurred in the swamp land resolution of the Senate, already published.

MAKING CAPITAL.

Among petitions asking for railroad legislation in the Senate, was a paragraph deprecating the practice of members of the Legislature accepting passes. It is true that members apply indirectly for passes and get them. When, however, a man has conscientious scruples about taking a pass that is sent him, he should return it quietly to railroad, and not parade his virtue by publicly denouncing it as a bribe, as some do.

ANOTHER BOARD.

The Committee on Township Organization recommended the passage of a bill providing for a Board of three Examining Surveyors, who are to get $20 a head for each man who passes, said man to have the legal right to survey anywhere in the State. The $20 will be likely to secure the licensing of every applicant. The Board is to be appointed by the Governor.

INTERESTING TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS AND SURVEYORS.

Mr. Peltzer introduced a bill providing for the proper recording in the Recorders' offices of the respective counties, by a map showing the correct position and location: *first*, of all railroad or waterways laid out by any railroad or canal company; *second*, of all partitions or divisions of lands or lots made by Commissioners appointed by any Court, and, *third*, of all streets, alley, and public highways laid out, opened, and vacated by any county, city, or town authorities.

All of these matters are now spread through the different County, City, and Town Clerks offices, through the various Courts, and the offices of the respective Boards of improvements throughout the State, and it requires an endless search to ascertain the true status of real estate regarding these matters. This bill is to simplify such searches by having everything of that kind recorded in the proper office, the Recorder's office of the county, where all other maps are recorded.

CITY TAXATION.

The following is a careful abstract of House bill No. 300, being a substitute for House bill No. 158, referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, which has been printed and ordered to a second reading:

In all incorporated cities in this State, the City Council may, by ordinance, annually levy and collect city tax on real and personal property within the city:

1. For general and contingent expenses, or any other purposes not herein otherwise provided for.

2. For supplying and maintaining schools and erecting and repairing school houses.

3. For the erection of a city market, bridewell or house of correction, or other public buildings, purchase of grounds therefor, the building of bridges, improvement of the river or harbor, or any other permanent improvement; provided, that no tax shall be levied under this clause, unless a majority of all the Aldermen elected shall vote for the same.

4. A tax of sufficient amount to meet the interest accruing on the indebtedness of the city.

5. To provide for a Sinking fund for the payment of the general or special indebtedness of the city, and no city shall hereafter contract any debt without at the same time providing for the annual levy and collection of a direct tax sufficient to pay the interest and the principal when due. The Sinking fund to be used under the direction of the Mayor, to purchase the bonds of the city, and all bonds so purchased shall immediately be retired and cancelled in the presence of the City Council at a stated meeting. The Sinking fund shall not be diverted to any other purpose. It empowers the levying of a special tax for any public improvement caused by any casualty, or accident, happening after the annual appropriation, also for the building, extension, and maintenance of sewers; for laying and extension of water mains, or pipes; for establishing and maintaining water works; for lighting the city, and the establishing and maintaining gas works. There shall be one Assessor and one Collector, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The Council shall also appoint the number of Assistant Assessors they shall judge necessary. It also provides that such Assessors shall have the same power as Assessors of State and county taxes possess under the Revenue law. The City Council to prescribe, by ordinance, the form of all assessment books, or rolls.

All taxable real estate and personal property shall be assessed at its real or true value. All personal property having its actual *situs* within the city shall be assessed for municipal purposes, whether the owner resides in the city or not. This provision includes the property of railroads and the proportion of rolling stock of all railroad companies that run cars or trains into the city by lease of road-bed or track, or by contract or arrangement with any other Company. Section 5 provides that all the provisions of the general revenue laws of the State, so far as applicable to levy and assessment of taxes for State and county purposes, and the duties of Assessors, shall apply to cities, unless in conflict with this act. Sections 6 and 7 make the Mayor, City Clerk, and Assessor a Board of Equalization, to hear and determine all objections to the assessments filed with the Clerk, and provides for due notice being given of time and place of meeting to hear all parties who may feel aggrieved. Thereafter no change or alteration shall be made. Section 8 provides the mode of making up the books from the revised rolls of the Assessor, and the duty of the Clerk. Section 9 empowers the Council to levy the amount, by ordinance; necessary for the several purposes required, specifying the purpose for which each tax is levied. Section 10 enacts the duty of the Clerk in estimating the several taxes levied by the Council, computing the same, and extending the amount as one tax and appending the necessary warrant to the Collector to proceed to make levy and collect the same. Sec. 11 empowers the Council to specify the time for the Collector to make returns. Sec. 12 provides the duty of the Collector in the matter of publishing notices, etc., requiring all persons interested to make immediate payment at his office. In thirty days from the date of receiving this warrant he is to levy upon the personal property of all who fail to pay. If personal property can be found belonging to the delinquent and he neglects to levy, he shall be held personally responsible for the amount of the tax. All taxes be made a lien upon any property, real or personal, which the delinquent may have or may thereafter acquire until paid, and the Collector, for his successor in office, may at any time levy and collect the same. This shall not be constructed so as to prevent the Collector from levying at any time after the publication of ten days' notice. Section 13 provides for the appointment of his Deputies by the Collector, and the mode of paying over his collections to the Treasurer. Section 14 fixes the lien for taxes upon all real estate on the 1st day of May, and makes all property purchased on that day liable for the taxes assessed thereon for that year. City taxes are also made a lien upon personal property, the sale of which shall not affect the lien, as the Collector is empowered to follow and seize the same wherever found, and sell it for the taxes. Upon seizure of personal property for taxes, the Collector shall advertise and sell it the same as provided by law for Constables' sales upon execution issued by Justices of the Peace, and his fees and costs shall be the same, and shall in all cases be made out of the property sold.

SEC. 15. Gives the Collector power to institute suit before Justices of the Peace or any Court of competent jurisdiction against any person for any general taxes, real and personal, special taxes, and special assessments. Such suit shall be commenced by petition, stating the several amounts of each tax. Upon filing which a summons shall issue served and returned as in other suits. Upon a hearing the Court may render judgment upon all or any part of the taxes specified in the complaint, as the right and justice of the case may require. Execution shall issue upon such judgment as in other cases, but such execution, though for a judgment for taxes on real estate, may be first levied upon and collected from any personal property of the defendant. The personal action is made cumulative to the remedy provided for the sale of delinquent lots and lands by a general officer of the county under the general Revenue law, which is provided for in Section 15¼, which enacts that this report shall contain a correct list of lands, town lots, and real property on which the city taxes, special assessments, etc., remain due and unpaid, and that he is unable to collect the same. Section 16 provides the mode of proceeding to obtain judgment upon the list of delinquent real estate, and authorizes the Council to fix the term of the County Court at which such officer of the county shall apply for judgment against the same. Provided, there shall be but one sale in any one year for any taxes levied by authority of the city. The Council may determine the same or a different time of sale from the sale for State and county taxes. Appeals from the judgment of the county against any property returned as delinquent under this act are allowed the same as in the case for State and county taxes; but the party appealing from the judgment must first deposit with the County Treasurer the full amount of the judgment and costs, and also give bond with security to be approved by the Court for the payment of all damages and costs the city may sustain by such appeal. Section 17 allows the City Collector to collect any taxes charged upon his warrant up to the actual time of sale. Section 18 makes it the duty of the City Treasurer, and no other person, to attend such sale, and receive all moneys bid and paid for any city taxes. The City Council shall provide for the payment of all expenses of such sales and fix the compensation to the county officer for making the sale which shall be in lieu of all fees therefor.

SEC. 19. The record of such sales shall remain with the County Clerk, and redemption shall be made as provided by the Revenue law. Section 20 enacts that all the provisions of the general Revenue law relating to redemption and the manner of obtaining a deed shall be in full force in pursuance of this act. Section 21 makes the Collector liable on his bond for mistakes by himself or his deputies. Section 22 allows the City Council of any city, in lieu of the mode herein provided, by resolution or ordinance, to proceed to assess, levy, and collect under the provisions of the general Revenue law, provided that this section shall not be so construed as to bar them thereafter from providing for the assessment and collection of taxes by ordinance under this act. Section 23 provides that when any Court shall render judgment for taxes levied by any city authority in this State it shall add 10 per cent damages, in every case, and when judgment shall be rendered in the case of special taxes or special assessments it shall add, to the judgment for the amount due, or damages, at the rate of 1 per cent per annum for each and every month for which the same shall have been delinquent.

SEC. 24. City Council may if they see fit provide for the appointment of a Tax Commissioner, who shall perform the duties herein prescribed for the City Clerk, fix his salary, and provide for the performance of such duties and confer such powers as the Council may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 25 is the emergency clause.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—Senator PATTERSON presented a petition of several persons praying the passage of a law prohibiting the acceptance of railroad passes by legislators. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

By Senator SHELDON—A petition from the Champaign County Farmers' Club, asking that it be made a special offence on the part of railroad officers to defy the laws regulating fares, &c.

Several other petitions of the same tenor were read and referred to the Railroad Committee.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

By consent, Senator SHELDON introduced a bill for an act making an appropriation for the completion of the main building of the Illinois Industrial University, and to reimburse the endowment fund of said institution.

By consent, Senator BURNS called up bill 113, providing for the collection of revenue and sales of real estate for delinquent taxes in cities and counties not under township organization.

The bill was read a third time and passed,—yeas, 41.

NEW BILLS.

By Senator PALMER—Amending the act prohibiting domestic animals running at large.

By Senator CASEY—Requiring Masters in Chancery to give bonds in certain cases.

By Senator SHORT—In relation to the payment of interest on municipal bonds, for railroad subscriptions. Also, authorizing cities and towns to sell personal property belonging to them.

By Senator STRONG—To dispose of old improved lands or lots.

By Senator CANFIELD—To regulate practice in certain cases.

Several bills were read a second time and ordered printed.

MESSAGES.

An Executive message, nominating certain persons as Notaries Public, was taken up, and such nominations confirmed.

A message containing recommendations of the Supreme Court was read and referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

By consent, Mr. CASEY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back bill No. 9, to divide the State into Judicial Districts. Ordered printed.

Mr. SANFORD, from the same Committee, reported back bill 134, providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

Several bills were read a first time and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By consent, Senator BROWN offered a resolution requesting the Revenue Committee to inquire and report whether legislation is necessary to require the Collectors of Counties, not under township organization, to pay over to the Treasurer of such counties the funds in their hands belonging to such counties. Adopted.

Senator CUMMINGS introduced a resolution proposing a joint meeting of the various Committees on State Institutions, to take into consideration the feasibility of establishing a State Department, or Bureau, to control State institutions, in lieu of the present Board.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

By suspension of the rules, several bills, on a second reading were considered by sections.

Consideration of Senate bill 152, authorizing the Canal Commissioners to construct a lock or dam near Copperas Creek, was made the special order for Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

TAX BILL.

The special order, House bill to amend the law for assessment and collection of taxes, authorizing cities of 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds up to the constitutional limit. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

PETITIONS.

Sundry petitions were presented in relation to temperance, the road laws, homestead exemption, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back House bill 206, defining the rights and liabilities of cities and townships in relation to the levy and collection of county taxes within their respective limits, relating to cities unorganized as towns in counties acting under township organization; also reported back Senate bill 27, in relation to judgments and decrees, and the manner of enforcing the same by execution, and to provide for the redemption of real estate sold under execution or decree, recommending its passage. Ordered printed.

Also reported back House bill 236, in relation to Boards of Police in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Cook County delegation. The point of order was raised that there is no such committee as the Cook County delegation. The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

Mr. WICKER moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee of five.

Mr. INSCORE moved to amend Mr. Wicker's motion by making the Committee consist of seven.

The previous question was ordered. The vote was taken on Mr. Wicker's motion, which was lost. The motion to refer to the Cook County delegation prevailed.

The Committee also reported back the resolution in relation to the constitutionality of the act of 1871, concerning the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace and Constables, with an opinion that Section 2 of said act is in conflict with Article 6 of the schedule of the Constitution.

The Judicial Department Committee reported back the bill in relation to the service of subpœnaes in suits before Justices of the Peace, recommending that it lie on the table. So ordered. Also reported back the bill in relation to the redemption of real estate sold under trust deeds and sale mortgages, recommending that it do not pass. Report concurred in.

The Fees and Salaries Committee reported back bill 119, with a substitute, amending Section 40 in relation to fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and other documents for furnishing transcripts from dockets, etc., recommending that it do pass. Ordered printed. Also, bill to amend Section 45 of said act, in relation to fees of jurors in Coroner's inquests. Ordered printed. Also, reported favorably on bill 116, amending Section 44 of said act. The bill fixes the fees of petit jurors attending Circuit Court at $1.50 per day, and mileage, 5 cents a mile each way.

The Committee on Education reported back the bill in relation to free libraries, with the recommendation that it do not pass. Concurred in. Also, the bill to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Schools, and asked that it be printed. So ordered.

The Banks and Banking Committee reported adversely on the bill to amend the Interest laws. Laid on the table. Also, reported back House bill 267, amending the act authorizing 10 per cent interest when agreed upon between the parties, recommending that it pass. Ordered printed. Also reported favorably on House bill 281, repealing Section 30 of the Revenue law, in relation to banks and bankers. Referred to the Committee on Revenue. Also submitted a resolution recommending an increase of the volume of currency, requesting Senators and Representatives to favor legislation to increase the issue of legal tender notes to the amount of $100,000,000. Laid on the table and ordered printed, and made the special order for next Wednesday.

The County and Township Organization Committee reported back the bill in regard to the examination of surveyors, and providing for licensed surveyors. Also reported back the House bill in relation to the permanent survey of townships, recommending that it do pass.

The Committee on Agriculture reported back the swamp land scrip resolution, and recommended that it be concurred it. The report was concurred in.

BEFORE THE BAR.

Trial of Samuel C. West for the Murder of Mark Newbury.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 20.—The trial of Samuel C. West for the murder of Mark Newbury, in Oswego, Kendall County, on the 12th of last September, was commenced to-day, in Geneva, having been brought here upon a change of venue from Kendall County. The particulars of the affair are these: West, who is considered by the people living in Oswego as a loose and dangerous character, and also a criminal, was particularly jealous of Mark Newbury, the deceased, a shoemaker by occupation. On the afternoon of the day the murder was committed, West took his gun from his house, saying that he was going into the country to be gone several weeks, but returned after dark and found Newburg sitting at a table playing euchre with his (West's) wife. He thereupon climbed upon the house and approached within sure range of his intended victim and fired, shooting him fatally in the back. He also tried to kill his wife and son, but failed. The murder was considered by the community as being wholly unjustifiable, the house being notorious as a place of prostitution.

There is considerable interest manifested in the case, and a large number of people from the vicinity where the murder was committed, are in town. Quite an array of legal talent is engaged upon both sides. A. J. Hopkins, the prosecuting attorney from Kane County, assisted by Sweetland, prosecuting attorney from Kendall County, and C. J. Metzner, are for the people, and Brown, Gilliman, and Cay, for the defence. At 10:30 o'clock the jury was called, and the Judge ordered the prisoner brought into Court. The prisoner is an old man, upwards of 65 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and has resided in this country about five years, and has a wife and two children.

At 2:30 o'clock, the following jurymen were accepted: Edgar Humphrey, Jeffra Wells, J. M. Fish, Theodore Burdick, George W. Sears, E. N. Shuman, N. C. Joy, D. M. Maxon, James Dempster, John Andrews, W. C. Allen, and Julius Alexander.

Mr. Hopkins, the Prosecuting Attorney, opened the case for the people, followed by Mr. Gilman for the defence. James Newton, the first witness, was called to the stand, and testified that he saw the wound in the back of the deceased, and thought it a gunshot wound.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Horrible Death.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 20.—James Walker, an infirm man in both body and mind, aged 80 years, wandered away from his home in this city, on Monday last, and no trace of him could be found until this morning, when his dead body, horribly mutilated and partly devoured by hogs, was found a short distance west of the city. It is supposed that in taking a walk he got lost, and, night coming on, and he exhausted, he laid himself down and was chilled to death during the night.

Another Jewelry Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20.—Henry D. Goldsmith, selling jewelry for J. Brunner, of Maiden Lane, New York, reports that, while he was at supper last evening, at a hotel, his room was entered and his trunk and satchel were robbed of eighty-two gold watches, worth $6,000; diamonds worth $4,000, and diamond pins worth $15,000. There is no clue to the robber.

Heavy Rains in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20.—Heavy rains have recently occurred in all sections of the State, and there have been heavy land-slides on several railroads, causing the detention of trains. The river at Lynchburgh is about fourteen feet above the usual level. At this point it is about ten feet, which will be greatly increased by the flood from above.

The Pennsylvania Rivers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20.—The Monongahela is about stationary. The Allegheny is rising slowly. The weather is cloudy and cool. A coal boat was sunk in the channel to-day below the Smithfield street bridge. It contained 22,000 bushels, and belonged to Speer Brothers, on Belle River.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

MADISON, Feb. 20.—In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor appointed Senators McCurdy, Hixon, Thorp, Greene, and Mitchell a Committee on the Assembly bill to change the management of the State Prison.

There was considerable discussion on the Registry law, which partook of a personal and political nature, and was quite sharp. It was finally terminated by reference by nearly a party vote to a select Committee.

The bill to equalize extra pay to soldiers by giving State aid of $5 to a month to single men as well as those having families to whom it had heretofore been given, was also discussed, indefinite postponement refused, and the bill referred to a select Committee.

More debate occurred on a call of the Senate on the Assembly joint resolution, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the Soldiers' Bounty Land bill, but for the substitute, offering 160 acres of land on actual settlement, or $200, and finally concurrence was refused.

The Constitutional Convention was made the special order next Tuesday.

The bill passed to amend Section 174, Chapter 28, Revised Statutes, and Section 1, Chapter 313 laws of 1864, relative to State Land Commissioners' duties.

Bills were killed for the relief of private incorporations; to amend Section 1 of the General laws of 1871, for the preservation of game; to provide for expenses of County Courts by commission on settlement of estates; to amend Chapter 262, General laws of 1864, of Courts held by Justices of the Peace; to amend Section 3, of Chapter 95, of Revised Statutes, 1858, of rights of married women; relating to mortgaging and conveyancing of real estate by certain religious societies; to appropriate $187,350 to the Northern Hospital for the Insane; to appropriate $1,000 for the Northern Wisconsin Agricultural Association; to provide for printing a certain number of copies of the Governor's message annually.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Committee on State Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the Governor's appointing a State Representative to the International Exposition at Vienna, in May next, and requiring of the Northern Insane Hospital Building Commissioners to make a particular account of expenses; also for final adjournment March 6.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly, by a vote of 48 to 49, refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the resolution to submit to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

The vote of yesterday, rejecting it, was reconsidered, on motion of Speaker Barron, and the resolution adopted instructing the Committee on State Affairs to consider the propriety of removing the remains of ex-Governor Randall to the State of Wisconsin, and their interment near the Capitol; and also in relation to the erection of a monument in his honor.

Senate bills were concurred in: To facilitate the collection of money owing by school districts to trust funds of the State; to amend Sections 13 and 14, Chapter 537, laws of 1865, as to the duties of County Treasurers in disposing of drainage funds; to increase the salary of Circuit Judges to $3,000.

Assembly bills passed: To raise the minimum age of admission to the Industrial School for boys to 10 years; to provide for selling mortgaged homestead of deceased person in certain cases; to prevent fraud in the sale of personal property; to authorize County Superintendents to withhold certificates from teachers not attending the five institutes; to amend Section 13, of Chapter 153, R. S., in regard to judgments in suits for liens of mechanics and others; making the certificate of Sheriff or other officer prima facie evidence of service of summons in civil action; making certificate of graduation in the Normal School equal to third grade State certificates.

The bill providing that jurors shall not be excluded by reason of having formed an opinion of the case from the reading of newspapers or otherwise, if it would not interfere with their rendering an impartial verdict, and to punish the foisting of men on a jury, was indefinitely postponed.

There was some debate on the bill to provide for paying chaplains, and it was finally ordered to a third reading, and so amended as to pay Senator Irish, Chaplain of the Senate, $50, and divide $150 among the Chaplains of the Assembly. The Assembly Railroad Committee, this afternoon, agreed, two dissenting, to report against Kelsey's bill for the construction of the St. Croix & Superior Land Grant Railroad, and five to three against giving any of the grant to the Chicago & Pacific Air Line Company, thus leaving the contest between the Milwaukee and North Wisconsin Companies, whose bills will be taken up on Tuesday. The Committee also acted favorably on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Bridge Bill.

The friends of the North Wisconsin proposition feel much encouraged at the aspect of affairs to-night, Manager Howe, of the Northwestern Railroad, having interviewed the Milwaukee delegation, as Truthful James, in behalf of giving the land grant to the North Wisconsin Company, and making a very favorable impression. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company applied a counter-irritant in the shape of a merry-go-round, at their headquarters, last night. Drinking, singing, story-telling, smoking, etc., was kept up to a late hour.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 20.—In the Senate to-day, a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to President Bulis for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties as President to the Senate, passed unanimously. A resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Captain J. A. T. Hull, Colonel W. L. Vestal, and Captain C. V. Gardner, Secretary and assistants, for the able and faithful performance of their duties, and for their gentlemanly and courteous demeanor in the discharge of those duties, was adopted unanimously. A resolution complimentary to the messenger boys and paper folders was adopted.

A resolution tendering thanks to the lady enrolling clerks was adopted.

The bill legalizing the incorporation of the Town of Logan, Harrison County, passed. The bill legalizing the organization of the independent school district of Rutland, Humboldt County, passed.

President Bulis made a few remarks bidding farewell to the Senators, the officers, and the reporters, which were ordered placed upon the journal, and the Senate was declared adjourned *sine die*.

In the House a bill legalizing the organization of the independent school district of Rutland, Humboldt County, passed; also, the bill legalizing the incorporation of the Town of Logan, Harrison County.

A resolution of thanks to the Speaker, reporters, and to Mr. Kasson, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, passed unanimously.

The Senate bill relating to the depreciation of State warrants was lost.

The Senate resolution authorizing the printing of 15,000 copies of the school laws was adopted.

After prayer by the Rev. Isaac Blakely, and remarks from Speaker Wilson, the House was declared adjourned *sine die*.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 20.—Bills establishing a State Militia and State Board of Health were the chief subjects of discussion in the House to-day, with warm debates on both sides. Both bills passed the House; also, a bill appropriating $92,000 for the institution for the deaf, dumb, and blind, at Flint.

A bill passed the Senate amending the charter of Kalamazoo, by the creation of a Board of Sewer Commissioners.

The Committee on Insurance reported favorably the bill allowing Fire and Marine Insurance Companies to issue $25 shares instead of $50, as heretofore. Senate bill 69, altering the present provision for the trial of issues of fact, was voted down. The House passed Senate bill 37, repealing the present law relating to the collection of recognizances in criminal cases.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 20.—After the adjournment of the Legislature, yesterday, Governor Hart immediately called an extraordinary session for to-day. The object is to pass the bill for issuing $1,000,000 worth of bonds, which failed in the regular session.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The Senate of Indiana, after a discussion of a day and a half, passed the Temperance bill, which had previously passed the House, by a vote of 30 to 19, six Democrats voting for the bill, and three Republicans voting against it. The temperance people of the city are rejoicing, and will fire a salute in honor of the event.

A resolution passed the Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation on the charge that $250,000 had been raised and used to defeat the Temperance bill in the Senate.

In the House, Senate bill No. 6, concerning the transportation of freight and passenger rates over the rail roads of the State, was passed, having previously passed the Senate, which provides that passenger rates shall not exceed 3 cents per mile, and the rate on local freight, for distances not exceeding 20 miles, shall not be more than 100 per cent above the rates on through freight; for 50 miles, not to exceed 75 per cent; and greater distances, not to exceed 50 per cent more than the rate charged for the entire length of the road.

SPRINGFIELD.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Supreme Court Opinions—The Insurance Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 20.—Statement was filed and license issued to the Shipping Case Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, capital stock $50,000; also Kankakee Paper Company, capital stock $30,000.

Opinions have been filed by the Supreme Court in the following cases:

Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company v. Peter Cline; petition for rehearing denied.

Hayes et al. v. Smith et al.; reversed and remanded.

Harner v. Scott & Co.; petition for rehearing denied.

Withall v. Scovile; reversed and remanded.

Rockwell et al. v. Servan et al.; affirmed.

Urthall v. Broomer; reversed and remanded.

Pfau v. Williamson; reversed and remanded.

Myer v. The People; affirmed.

Dickens' celebrated trial of "Bardell vs. Pickwick" was produced here tonight by the legal fraternity for the second time this season. The house was jammed, and the performance gave unbounded satisfaction. On the former occasion the receipts were over $800, and tonight they will not fall short of $1,000. The entire receipts go for the Home of the Friendless in this city. The debt heretofore hanging over the institution will now be removed, and upon the above estimate of receipts will leave to the credit of the Home about $800. The institution has heretofore been sustained by voluntary contributions.

The stockholders of the Lamar Insurance Company, in this city, held a meeting to-day, and although no definite plan was agreed upon, the general sentiment seemed to be to resist the collection of the 15 per cent ordered to be collected from them if it could be legally done, and to inaugurate a movement which should euchre those who would illegally and fraudulently compel the Company out of its assets to disgorge.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—An extraordinary squeeze was given to the money market to-day, and the average rate was higher than on any day this year. The banks are drawing in their loans vigorously, and business must suffer unless relief is afforded soon by the Treasury. Loans were made at 1-16 and 3-32 to ¼ per cent per day in addition to the legal and coin interest, making the actual range of the day 18@52 per cent per annum.

Sterling was heavy at 108¾.

Gold was quiet and steady at 114⅛@114¼ all day. Loans 3@7 coin for carrying. Clearings, $53,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $92,000. The Government sold $1,500,000 at 114 51-100@114 63-100.

Governments were dull and a fraction lower.

State bonds nominal; Tennessees firm.

Railroad bonds were firm and moderately active.

The stock market presented no important features, though prices were generally higher, the advance ranging from ⅛@2 per cent, and most marked in the so-called Vanderbilt shares, Western Union having risen 2, New York Central 1¼, Harlem 1¼, and Lake Shore ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was exceptionally weak and lower. The general market weakened late in the afternoon, but finally closed steady.

The imports of foreign goods for the week are estimated at $10,000,000, and the customs receipts at $3,000,000.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118½	Coupons, '67	116⅝
5-20s of '62	115¼	Coupons, '68	116¼
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s	114¼
Coupons, '65	115⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅛	New 5s	113⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	32
Tennessees, new	79	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	74
W. U. Tel	90⅝	Wabash	73
Quicksilver	44	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	85	Terre Haute	10
American Express	68⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	75⅛	Chicago & Alton	110⅜
Pacific Mail	71⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	103⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	46⅝
Erie	64⅛	C., C. & C	93
Erie pfd	76	C., B. & Q	115
Harlem	124	Lake Shore	95⅝
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	41⅛
Michigan Central	107⅛	Illinois Central	118
Pittsburgh	89	Union Pacific stocks	33⅜
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	90	Central Pacific bonds	104⅛
Rock Island	112⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	102
N. J. Central	103⅜	B. H. & Erie	9¼
St. Paul	52⅝		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 1d@12s 3d; club, 12s 6d@13s 2d. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 58s. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—1:00 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—5 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Consols, money, 92¼; account, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 92⅞; do '67, 93; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90⅛; Erie, 51⅝.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £273,000. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day on balance, £10,000.

The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 1½ per cent lower than the bank rates.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 20.—Five-twenties of 1862, 95⅝.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Rentes, 56f 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Cotton steady. Middling upland, 9⅜d; Orleans, 10d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s 4d@12s 6d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d.

Pork 57s 6d. Bacon unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—BEEVES—The market is lower, with arrivals of 2,450 head yesterday and to-day, making over 8,000 this week against 7,050 last week. Trade was dull at ¼c decline, with most of the sales at 10@11½c, choice steers reaching 13½c. Sales: 3 cars 6⅞ cwt, Cherokees, 10c; 3 cars, 7½ cwt, Illinois, 10½@10⅞c; 2 cars, 1,150 lbs, 9⅞@10½c; 9 cars, 6⅞@8⅜ cwt, 10½@11½c; 3 cars, 7⅛ cwt, 11⅝@13½; and 3 cars fat Ohio, 1,450 lbs, 12@13½c.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 2,800, making 14,300 this week against 10,800 last week. Trade fair at 5½c for poor, 6½c for decent, 7@7½c for good, and 8@8½c for prime to extra. Sales—Car State, 82 lbs, 6¼c; car Indiana, 89 lbs, 6¾c; car, 92 lbs, 7¼c; car Ohio, 107 lbs, 8c.

HOGS—Received to-day, 49 cars and 24,700 since Saturday, against 24,744 last week. No sales alive. Dressed weaker at 6@6¼c for heavy; 6½c for 200 to 220 lbs; 6¾ for 180 lbs, and 7c for pigs. Western dressed, 5⅝@6¼c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—To-day, 816; total for the week, 6,239. Market slow at yesterday's prices; about 1,000 disposed of. Sales 341 Illinois steers, av. 1,097 to 1,328 lbs, at $5.50@6.25; 101 Missouri steers, 1,195 to 1,198, at $5.12½@5.70; 65 Ohio steers, 1,087 to 1,119, at $5.00@5.12½; 19 Indiana steers, 1,006, at $4.55; 106 Kansas steers, 1,122 to 1,207, at $4.50@5.30; 17 Michigan steers, 1,253, at $5.00; 129 Texas steers, 980 to 1,120, at $4.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 1,600; total for the week, 6,800. Market active at yesterday's advance. Sales 629 Michigan sheep, av. 99 to 101 lbs, at $6.00@7.25; 243 Ohio sheep, 87 to 96, at $6.25@6.80; 240 Iowa sheep, 94, at $6.15.

HOGS—To-day, 6,700; total for the week, 22,500. Market very dull at $4.85@5.20.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—There was a much better feeling in the market to-day, and both agents and jobbers accomplished a fair amount of business. Cotton goods remain steady, and very strong. Brown, bleached, and colored cottons are active in jobbers' hands, and still in light supply. Utica Nonparell bleached shirtings again advanced half a cent. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Prints are quite active for chocolates and white grounds. Percales and shirting stripes show a great improvement. Fancy cassimeres, black cloths, and diagonal worsted coatings are in better demand. Foreign goods are better. Dress goods, alpacas, Orleans cashimeres, and white goods are active."

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.—Crude oil market much firmer, $2.20 bid, and there is rumor of sale at $2.25 at Parker's Landing. Refined oil also is firmer, with advance of ¼c for Philadelphia delivery, or 14¼c; car lots for home trade, 16¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour extremely dull; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.75; common to good extra, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.55@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; Ohio extra, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@13.00. Rye flour easier at $4.50@6.25. Corn meal quiet. Wheat dull and irregular; receipts, 14,000 bu; common No. 2 spring afloat, $1.60; fair No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.67; prime do, $1.70; prime No. 2 Chicago, $1.65. Rye dull. Barley quiet; two-rowed State, 95c. Malt dull. Corn active and steady; receipts, 12,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65¼@66c; old do afloat, 65@66½c; do in store, 64@64½c; yellow Western, 65½c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 25,000 bu; new mixed Western, 53@54c; old in store, 53½@54c; white, 54@56½c.

EGGS—Dull at 32@33c.

HAY—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 17½@20c. Sugar active; fair to good refining, 8¼@8⅝c. Molasses quiet. Rice in good demand at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 20c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 67¼@67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork very dull; new mess, $14.50@14.87½; prime mess, $14.25@14.37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c. Middles steady; long clear, 7⅝c; short clear, 7⅞c. Lard quiet; Western steam, 8⅜c; kettle, 8⅝@9 9-16.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@17c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn lower; mixed, 76c; yellow, 78c; white, 85c. Oats lower at 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce; new, $14.75. Dry salt meats, 6c, 7c, and 7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; sales, 4 cars No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.63. Corn quiet; sales, 2,500 bu No 2 at 53c; 6 cars on track at 52c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 42½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.28; soft do, $1.38; No. 3 red fall, $1.83; No. 2, $1.95. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 mixed, on east track, 31c; do in elevator, 33c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 27c on east track; 28@28½c in elevator. Barley quiet and weak; choice Iowa, 95c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 73c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50, seller March; $13.75 seller April; small lots cash, $13.50@14.00. Bulk meats strong; some sales higher; 2,000,000 lbs shoulders, clear rib, and clear, up country, understood to be a shade above 4½c, 6⅞c and 6⅝c, buyer March. Bacon firm; clear rib, 7½c seller April; March, 7⅝c; shoulders, cash, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c. Lard firm, 7½c buyer March.

HOGS—Firm at $4.50@4.90. Receipts, 2,360.

CATTLE—Firm; fair to choice steers, 4⅜@6c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.90@8.25. Wheat firm at $1.73@1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats quiet at 30@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; pork steady at $13.25@13.50. Lard—Steam quiet and firm at 7½c; kettle, 8c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4⅞c; held ⅛c higher; sales, buyer March, 5c; clear rib, 6⅞@6⅝c; sales, buyer March, at 7c; clear, 7c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7⅜c.

HOGS—Firm; butchers', $4.85@5.00; shippers, $4.65@4.75; receipts, 1,650 head.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.29; No. 2, $1.22¾. Corn firm; No. 2, 39⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 68c. Barley firm; No. 2, 74c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour held higher, but no advance established; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extras, $6.00@7.00. Wheat dull; red, $1.88@1.95. Rye, 87@90c. Corn quiet; yellow, 58¼@59c. Oats weak; white, 48½@50c; mixed, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼@15c; refined, 19¼@19½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red held at $1.69@1.76; No. 2, $1.64@1.65. Corn quiet at 45@48c. Oats steady at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Refined quiet; car lots, 16¼c; trade lots, 18½c; Ohio State legal test, 24@24½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat dull, and a shade lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.81; amber Michigan, $1.68; No. 1 red, $1.71; No. 2, $1.65½@1.67½. Corn dull; high mixed, 39½c; low mixed, 39¼. Oats dull; No. 2, 36c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at $5.25@5.50.

CLOVER SEED—$5.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 760 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 450 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra, $1.99; No. 1, $1.89@1.90; amber, $1.69. Corn steady; 41½@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25@5.50.

CLOVER SEED—$5.20@5.25.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The horse-shoeing firm of Durkin & West, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second-sts., near South Branch, has this day, by mutual consent of the parties, dissolved. The business will be conducted by John Durkin. All claims against the firm, up to this date, will be settled by him. All bill will be collected by him, and by him only, until further notice.

JOHN DURKIN,
JOHN WEST.
Chicago, Feb. 18.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Druehl & Colby is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

F. A. DRUEHL,
D. R. COLBY.
Feb. 19, 1873.

The same business will be continued by F. A. DRUEHL.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Nickell & Hill is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. C. Hill is to settle all debts of said firm, and J. M. Nickell is to collect all accounts due said firm.

J. M. NICKELL,
F. C. HILL.
Chicago, Feb. 11, 1873.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

To Vessel Owners and Contractors.

FOR SALE—Between five and six tons of new Manilla Rope, at 17 cents per pound, to close out, in lots to suit.
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Chairs, and Library Furniture. Large Stock and Low Prices, at BOSTWICK'S,
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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

There is no special change to note in the local money market. The supply of money is steadily increasing, but the demand increases so much faster that many applications are declined. Some of the banks are now advancing on cargoes of corn being loaded into vessels in the river. A good deal of this will be done within the next few weeks, and in the course of a month the shippers will begin to draw in advance, on the Eastern consignees to reimburse the banks. This absorbs the money of the banks for a time, but places the grain in a situation where it will go forward at the earliest opportunity, and in that respect will hasten the marketing of the grain more than if held in warehouse.

The supply of exchange made against shipments Eastward of hogs, cattle, etc., by rail, is still large, though prices of exchange were a little firmer to-day, owing to the falling off in the demand for currency to go to the country. Exchange was quotable at $1 per $1,000 discount.

The 22d of February is not a legal holiday in this State, but the custom of observing it as a holiday has been pretty general here, partly, perhaps, because it is a legal holiday in New York and other Eastern States. The banks here will probably all close in the forenoon of Saturday, and have given notice that the payment of notes maturing on Saturday is expected on Friday.

DECLINE IN EUROPEAN RATES OF INTEREST.

The decline in the rate of interest in the last week of January was pretty general all over Europe. The Bank of England reduced its rate from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent; the Bank of Holland reduced its rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent, and the Bank of Belgium reduced its rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. At the opening of the current year, the average rate of money at the five great European markets was 1 per cent higher than at the opening of 1872, but the decline of rates of interest during January, 1873, placed the average rate at the close of that month nearly as low as at the beginning of January, 1872, as will be seen by the following comparison of rates for Jan. 3, 1872, and for Jan. 1 and 29, 1873:

	1872. Jan. 3. Per cent.	1873. Jan. 1. Per cent.	Jan 29. Per cent.
London	3	5	3½
Paris	6	5	5
Vienna	6½	6	6
Berlin	4	5	4½
Amsterdam	3	5	4½

THE RISE OF PRICES SINCE 1861.

In the comparison of prices of commodities in the United States at the present time with the prices of the same commodities in 1861, the question frequently arises: How much of the increase is due to increased taxation; how much is due to the depreciation of the currency, and how much is due to the general rise of prices throughout the world? In the comparison of prices in our own country, few persons, even among writers and political economists, take the last-mentioned circumstance into consideration, yet there is unquestionable evidence that the general rise in prices in Europe has been very large within a dozen years. The commonest error in the discussion of all such questions is to refer effects to one cause instead of a combination of causes, and the majority of those who have at length been convinced of this general rise of prices jump at once to the conclusion that it is due to the depreciation of gold, caused by the increased production of gold in the last twenty years. The rise of prices may be due partly to the depreciation of gold, though even this is questionable. But the fallacy of accepting this as the only, or even the main, cause, will be apparent when it is remembered that the entire volume of gold and silver in the world is used as the means of measuring the value of the entire volume of other marketable commodities in the world; and the assumption that gold has depreciated is only another way of saying that other commodities have not increased so fast as gold and silver. There are no statistics to prove this latter proposition, and the assumption that it is true is guesswork, though to some extent based on probabilities.

The London *Economist* has, by a series of comparisons of prices, arrived at the conclusion that the general rise of prices in Great Britain in twenty years has been 10 per cent. Some other equally good authorities think the rise has been greater than 10 per cent, and without entering into details it may be said that there is some reason for thinking that the rise has been mainly within twelve or fifteen years, and that as far as it has affected the value of commodities produced in Europe it has been due more largely to other causes than the increase of gold. Three great wars have occurred in Europe in the last fifteen years, the theatres of which were in the most populous and opulent parts of the countries engaged. In these there was not only the destruction of a vast amount of munitions of war, to make which men were withdrawn from the production of other commodities, but there was also an enormous destruction of the other products of industry on hand. This of itself would be sufficient cause for a considerable rise in prices. In order to approximate to the effect that the increase of gold may have had on prices, it is necessary to know how much has been produced and where it has gone:

The total production of gold since 1858 is estimated at $1,500,000,000. It is known that in 1860 the amount of gold in the United States was about $200,000,000, and that now it is considerably less than $100,000,000. None of this increase of gold has, therefore, been retained in the United States. The total imports of gold into Great Britain since 1858 were $1,250,000,000, and the exports during the same period were $915,000,000. An aggregate of $300,000,000 of this increase of gold has, therefore, been retained in Great Britain. How much of this gold has been used in the arts, and how much has gone to improve the money circulation of Great Britain, would be difficult to say, but it is apparent that the great bulk of the increased production of gold has gone beyond Great Britain; and, after making all due allowance for the amount retained in Europe, it must be apparent that the greater part of both the gold and silver produced in the last fifteen years have gone beyond Europe and have been absorbed either in circulation or used in the arts in Oriental countries. If the rise in prices of commodities is in any respect a consequence of the increase of gold and silver, it must be by a rise in the prices of Oriental commodities. The general rise of 10 per cent in prices of commodities in Europe, from whatever cause, is, however, a pretty well established fact, and, coming back to the United States, if we assume the general advance of prices since 1861 to be between 40 and 50 per cent, we must attribute 10 per cent of it to the general rise throughout the world, about 15 per cent of it to the actual depreciation of the currency, and the remainder, whatever it may be, to increased taxation, and to extravagant living induced by the delusions of a depreciated currency.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115	115½
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	115⅛	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s	114	114¼
U. S. 5s (New Issue,) ex int	113⅝	113⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109½-110
Gold Exchange		114½
Gold and Gold Coupons	114½	114¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 22 to 29 and 31 to 38, in Block 48, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 18; consideration, $10,400.

The premises Nos. 118 and 120 Throop st, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 43 to 47, in Block 36, of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $1,500.

Centre st, 31½ ft e of Dayton st, n f, 31½x100 ft, dated Feb. 13; consideration, $1,500.

Blocks 31, 33, 35, 37, and 39, in Walker's Subdivision in n w ¼ of Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Oct. 19, 1872; consideration, $60,000.

Blue Island av, 72 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,000.

West Jackson st, s e corner of Francisco st, n f, 43½x125 ft, dated June 27, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Nora av, 148 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Lot 37, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $925.

Grand Haven st, bet North State st and Astor st, n f, Lot 5, dated July 18, 1872; consideration, $4,500.

S ½ of Lot 15, in Block 5, Ogden's Addition, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Clark st, bet Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts, w f, 53 46-100 ft, running to Fourth av, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $14,400.

Noble st, bet Chicago av and First st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,200.

Four lots in Block 91 and n ½ 96 of w ½ Sec 27, 39, 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $12,000.

Block 118, with 236 other lots in Town of Canalport, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $85,000.

Bradley st, e of Noble st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,185.

Augusta st, bet Noble and Holt sts, s f, Lot 42, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $1,300.

Sloan st, e of Noble st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with building, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,825.

Cornell st, e of and near Ashland av, s f, Lot 51, with building, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,600.

Lot 1 in Cleaver's Lots 31 and 34, &c., in Block 7, Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Oct. 30, 1872; consideration, $700.

Wabash av, n e corner of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 131½x194 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $70,000. Wm. S. Waller to Olive Doty, of Janesville, Wis.

Bismarck st, 336 ft e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $600.

Bismarck st, e of Noble st, n f, 24x80 ft, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $500.

Hamlin av, n w cor of West Lake st, e f, 38x175 ft, dated Oct. 23, 1871; consideration, $2,920.

Lot 16 in Block 12 of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 15 in same, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 56 in Block 16 Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Lot 14 in Block 33 Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $600.

Sixteenth st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, Lot 14, dated May 1, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lot 35 in Block 1 of Block 19 of e ½ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated May 30, 1872; consideration, $450.

Wendell st, bet North Wells and Franklin sts, s f, 60x109 ft, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Division st, 393½ ft e of North State st, n f, 50x119 ft, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $5,000.

Centre st, 31½ ft e of Dayton st, n f, 31½x100 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,600.

Walnut st, n e cor Western av, s f, 30x130 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $4,000.

Evans st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, n f, Lot 26, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $800.

Wentworth av, near Thirtieth st, e f, Lot 4, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $1,500.

Leavitt st, 271 ft n of North av, e f, 50x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $5,250.

Robey st, 249 ft n of Blue Island av, w f, 24x99 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $900.

Lot 22, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $950.

Lot 36, in Block 10, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Jan 15; consideration, $650.

Allport st, bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, e f, Lots 33 to 36, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 10, in Block 3, of Block 3, of 1 to 6 in w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated April 3, 1872; consideration, $600.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours; the corresponding day of the week one year ago was the anniversary of Washington's birthday:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,133		6,939	
Wheat, bu	31,860		6,423	
Corn, bu	117,065		1,803	
Oats, bu	53,350		4,001	
Rye, bu	1,440		375	
Barley, bu	10,220		8,811	
Grass seed, lbs	121,839		102,600	
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	177,360		26,230	
Cured meats, lbs	49,100		3108,774	
Beef, brls	32		600	
Pork, brls			762	
Lard, lbs	102,160		622,146	
Tallow, lbs	31,598		111,530	
Butter, lbs	43,820		29,520	
Dressed hogs, No	2,009		1,204	
Live hogs, No	21,428		11,797	
Cattle, No	2,237		571	
Sheep, No	2,624		157	
Hides, lbs	162,100		234,775	
Highwines, brls	350		406	
Wool, lbs	73,315		64,723	
Potatoes, bu	6,418		200	
Lumber, M feet	536		924	
Shingles, M	400		1,066	
Lath, M	50		99	
Salt, brls	225		636	

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,095 bu wheat; 53 bu corn; 50 bu oats; 963 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 83 cars wheat; 307 cars corn; 46 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 17 cars barley. Total, 460 cars, or 188,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, but generally firm, especially in the latter half of the session, after it became almost certain that another snow-storm was brewing, to cause another interruption to receipts of produce from the country. There was little doing for shipment, but a fair speculative demand for several descriptions of produce.

There was a good deal of discussion on 'Change to-day relative to the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and many opinions were expressed in regard to the present difficulty, and its causes. It is remarkable that several of the older heads advocated not only the abolition of the Commission, but of the system of grain inspection, *in toto*. This may seem to be almost revolutionary, but there are many and cogent arguments in its favor. The chief among these is that our inspection is a system of injustice from beginning to end, and can scarcely be otherwise, so long as it is controlled by a set of rules so arbitrary in their character as even the best ever used in this city. Take, for instance, the operation of the rule, when the average No. 2 spring wheat sells in this market at $1.20 per bu. The usual difference in price of the several grades is about 10c per bu, giving $1.30 for No. 1; $1.20 for No. 2; $1.10 for No. 3, and $1.00 for rejected. It is well known that the Inspector very seldom meets with two lots of grain of precisely the same grade; his business is to work between the dividing lines of the several grades. In the case of a car load of wheat that is worth just $1.15, his judgment is governed by his discretion; but if it be worth $1.15¼, or any price between that and $1.24¾, it is his duty to inspect it as No. 2. Hence our average No. 2 spring is made up of parcels of wheat worth all the way from 5c below to 5c per bu above the standard price; and the owner of one car load, or of several loads, may not be able to receive within 3@5c per bu as much for his wheat as it is worth, while another man who sends in a lot of wheat worth $1.15½ receives 4½c per bu more than its real value. The same thing occurs in the case of No. 3 spring, which is made up of all the lots that are worth from $1.05 to $1.15 per bu, when the average price is $1.10. Now this may be law, but it is not justice that any system should be adopted whereby one man's property shall be arbitrarily assessed at 4 or 5 per cent less than its real value, while the property of another man is overrated in order to keep up the general average. It is an injustice so great that nothing short of a necessity, equal to military, can be accepted as an apology therefor. And the operation of the rule is doubly injurious, because it also acts as an incentive to *lowering* the value of grain instead of improving it. The owner of a parcel of grain in the country, who thinks that his property is a little too good for No. 2, but not good enough for No. 1, is tempted to mix inferior grain with it, for the purpose of reducing the quality of the whole mass to a point which he judges to be just above the lowest range permitted in No. 2. He may reduce it a little too much, and then the whole lot passes into the next lowest grade, to be again raised to No. 2 by some one of the numerous cleaning mills, the proprietors of which thrive chiefly because of our artificial rules for inspection.

Whether or not the requirements of the situation are such as to make it absolutely necessary that we should continue to divide grain up into artificial grades, as now, is an open question. It is only fair, however, to remind those interested that the permission to mix grain in elevator was given only on the urgent representation of certain men that they could not otherwise handle the grain; that some of those men have made (and lost) heaps of money out of the discriminations thereby rendered possible; and that other of their pleas of necessity have since been proven to be untenable.

Without attempting to decide the question of absolute necessity in the case, we may state it as an almost self-evident proposition that Milwaukee would be ruined by adopting our inspection system; she could not afford it. New York and Buffalo both get along very well without our rules for grading, and use our rules to our disadvantage. Perhaps we shall yet be wise enough to see that the warehousemen were *mistaken*, a few years ago, when they alleged that it was necessary to confine the giant grain trade of Chicago in a baby's leading strings.

The dry goods trade exhibits steady improvement, in point of activity, and a firm and buoyant tone pervades the market. The demand is still largely for staple goods, though the inquiry is daily becoming more general in its character. Groceries met with a satisfactorily active demand, both local and interior merchants ordering freely. In values the only change noted was an advance of 1c in clover, the quotation now being 37@38c. Coffees, refined sugars, New Orleans molasses, and choice to fancy green teas were strong. The butter market was firmer at yesterday's quotations. Bagging was quoted steady. The canned goods trade continues to improve as the season advances, and some lines of goods are tending higher. Oysters are in increasing supply, and may be bought at a reduction from former rates. In the cheese market there was fair activity, and decided firmness. New York is now quoted at 16@17c, and Liverpool has advanced to 71 shillings. Our market has been relieved of much of the "off grade" cheese, Liverpool buyers having taken between 1,500 and 2,000 boxes within the past four weeks, and the supply of poor cheese now on hand is reported smaller than usual at this season. Coal remains quiet, at unchanged prices. Hay was firmer. Hides remain quiet at the late decline. There was a good business doing in oils, and the general market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. Quotations were 20@21c for carbon; 72c for extra lard; 99@$1.02 for linseed; 88c for turpentine. Linseed oil advanced 2c. Pig iron, tobacco, and wood were unchanged.

Trade at the lumber yards is still moderate though evidently increasing in volume. There was no change in prices, former quotations being well sustained. Iron and metals are in fair demand, on both local and interior account at the quoted prices. Nails are now held at $5.12½ rates, 3ds fine are very firm and an advance is expected soon. Naval stores more quiet and steady. Wool, hops, and broom-corn more quiet and unchanged. Timothy seed was active and strong at $3.00@3.30 for common to prime seed. Other seeds were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. There was a good inquiry for choice poultry, and the market was firm, the supply being light. Green fruits were unchanged. The receipts of potatoes were larger, and an easier feeling prevailed in consequence. Cooperage is unchanged. The demand was moderate.

Lake freights were quiet and firm at previous quotations, at 12c bid for corn and 12½c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Carriers generally ask 14c for corn. Vessels to arrive are quoted at 8c bid and 10c asked on corn.

Highwines were dull, and nominally unchanged, with 87½c asked, and 87c about the market for lots of 100 brls and upwards. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in better demand. The market opened dull at yesterday's quotations, but advanced 5c per 100 lbs, and closed firm at the outside prices of the session, as offerings were rather small. Heavy weights sold at $5.00@5.10, and light at $5.15@5.20, cash. Sales were reported of 211 head at $5.20; 33 at $5.17½; 156 at $5.15; 1,100 at $5.10; 85 at $5.07½; 490 at $5.05, 186 at $5.00; 65, dividing on 200 lbs, at $5.10@5.15; 65 do at $5.05@5.15; 800 do at $5.00@5.10. Total, 3,190 head.

Provisions were in fair request, and firmer. Mess pork averaged 15c per brl higher, under a moderate speculative demand. Lard was active, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs, most of the purchases being made by one man, who, however, wanted only named brands. Meats were in good request, and strong, being firmly held at full previous prices, while numerous buyers offered ⅛c per lb less. The receipts of hogs were again larger than had been expected, but against this was placed the fact that the exports from New York are liberal, amounting to 2,668 brls pork, 18,860 tcs lard, and 28,800 boxes meats for the week ending last evening. This caused buyers for export to be willing to take hold more freely, as our own glut is rapidly melting away; the shipments from this point yesterday were reported to exceed 3,000,000 lbs. We note that offerings of product from country points are more liberal than heretofore, both of cash lots and for delivery next month, as present prices are considered safe by holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.85@12.90; do seller March, $12.90@12.95; do seller April, $13.10@13.20; do seller May, $13.40@13.50; prime mess, $11.75@12.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash or seller February, $7.55@7.60; do seller March, $7.57½@7.60; do seller April, $7.75; do seller May, $7.85@7.90. Green hams at 9¼@9½c for 16-lb averages, and 8¾@8⅞c for 18-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 4c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6c; do short clear 6¼c; dry salted meats quotable at 4¼@4⅜c for shoulders; 6¼c for long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝c. English meats, 6⅜c for Cumberlands; 6⅝c for short ribs; 6⅞@7c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5½c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, and 11@13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $12.80; 1,000 brls do seller March at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.85; 250 brls do seller April at $13.15; 500 brls do at $13.10; 250 brls do at $13.05; 300 tcs lard at $7.60; 500 tcs do at $7.55; 250 tcs do seller March at $7.57½; 1,500 tcs do at $7.55; 500 boxes shoulders at 4⅝c; 250 boxes short ribs at 6⅜c; 250 boxes short clear at 6⅞c; 500 boxes long and short clear on private terms; 20,000 lbs green hams (14-lbs) at 10c; 40,000 lbs and 6,000 pcs do (16-lbs) at 9¼c; 40,000 lbs do at 9½c; 125 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14-lbs) at 11¼c; 260 tcs do (14½-lbs) at 10½c; 50 tcs do (19-lbs) at 9c; 500 tcs white grease at 6¾c.

Flour was less active, but steady. The demand was very light from any source, but offerings were small, and few dealers have any but a hand to mouth assortment on which to trade. Buyers held off, principally on account of a drooping tone in New York. Bran again declined 50c per ton. Sales were reported of 28 brls white winter extras at $10.50; 25 brls do at $9.75; 100 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do, unsound, at $7.50; 100 brls spring extras (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 200 brls do (Glory) at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.50; 93 brls superfine at $4.25; 50 brls rye (Oshkosh) at $4.75. Total, 738 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $10.50; 50 tons do at $10.00, all on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.65	@ 4.75
Buckwheat flour	7.50	@ 8.35
Bran	10.00	@10.25
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was less active, and steadier, at about the same range of prices as yesterday. The market opened weak, several large holders selling rather freely, under the expectation that New York would be lower. But that market was subsequently reported firm, and the snow-storm which threatened by the middle of the session, and set in later in the day, also tended to cause firmness by a prospective lightening of receipts. It was observed, too, that Milwaukee was buying in this market rather freely, about noon, but there was more property offered than was wanted, and the market ruled quite tame towards the close. Seller March opened at $1.22, advanced to $1.22⅜, and closed at $1.22¼. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at $1.22@1.22⅜, and seller April at $1.24⅝@1.25¼, closing at $1.25. No. 1 spring was quiet and strong at $1.31. No. 3 do was firmer, under a good demand, closing at $1.09⅝. Rejected closed nominal at 98c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.31; 2,800 bu No. 2 spring (hard) at $1.22¼; 37,800 bu do at $1.22¼; 59,800 bu do at $1.22; 2,000 bu do (hard) at $1.22; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.09⅝; 7,200 bu do at $1.09⅝; 800 bu do at $1.09½; 3,600 bu rejected spring at 98c. Total, 117,200 bu.

Corn was again active, and averaged about the same as yesterday, cash lots being firmer, while the more deferred options were easier, under the operation of the same causes as were noted in this column this morning. Cash offerings were freely taken by capitalists, to carry against options sold for summer delivery, and the latest were rather slow. New corn was quoted strong in New York, and the prospect of cheap freights leads many to think that corn is a good investment at present prices. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 sold at 31⅛@31⅝c; seller March at 31⅜@31⅝c; seller April at 32⅛@32⅜c; seller May at 36¼@36⅝c; and seller June at 37⅛@37⅜c; all closing steady, with March quoted at 31⅛@31⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 121,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅝c; 82,200 bu do at 31¼c; 800 bu rejected at 27½c; 4,000 bu do at 27½c; 4,800 bu do at 27c; 800 bu ear at 34c; 800 bu do at 33½c, all on track. Total, 164,400 bu.

Oats were steady but less active, there being scarcely any demand, either for cash or option lots, while the receipts were rather more liberal. Seller the month or cash No. 2 was quoted at 26¼@26⅜c; seller March at 26¼@26⅜c; seller April at 27⅛@27⅜c, and seller May at 30⅛@30⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 26⅜c; 6,000 bu do at 26¼c; 600 bu rejected at 23⅜c; 600 bu do at 23½c; 1,200 bu do at 23½c. Total, 15,600 bu.

Rye was dull and steady at the inside quotations of the past two days, with very little demand. Cash sales were limited to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 65c.

Barley was more active, and averaged about ½c higher, except on rejected, which was dull and easier. No. 2 opened firm at 73c for cash or seller March, but closed easier at about 72c. No. 3 was in fair request and steady at 58c in ordinary houses, with a premium of 4c for receipts in Armour, Dole & Co.'s elevator. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2, at 73½c; 4,000 bu do, at 73c; 1,600 bu do, at 72½c; 1,000 bu do, at 72c; 5,000 bu do, at 71½c; 800 bu No. 3, (A. D. & Co.) at 62c; 6,400 bu do, at 58c; 1,200 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do, at 82c; 1,600 bu do, at 80c; 1,600 bu do, at 77c; 1,600 bu do, at 75c; 2,400 bu do, at 70c; 800 bu do, at 65c; 800 bu do, at 60c; 800 bu do, at 62c on track; 400 bu do at 86c delivered. Total 41,800 bu.

GRAIN SHORTAGE AT BUFFALO.

The following extract from the report of the Buffalo weighmaster, will be read with much interest by our grain shippers:

Receipts of grain by lake and Grand Trunk Railroad in 1872, as reported by Mr. William Thurstone, Secretary of Board of Trade, 58,466,226 bushels.

Amount weighed under supervision of Board of Trade Weighmaster:

Bill of lading	31,725,327
Delivered	31,654,672
Damaged	38,231
Short	89,765
Over	7,415
Average shortage per 1,000 bushels $1.02, equal in wheat to 61 lbs.	
Value of shortage	$23,503.58

Recived from	Bu.	Aver. per 1,000 lbs.	Equal in wheat lbs.
Chicago	24,656,000	1,032	62
Milwaukee	4,258,000	0.794	47¼
Toledo	1,680,000	1.227	73½
Detroit	493,000	1.079	64¾
Duluth	412,000	1.883	113
Sheboygan	56,000	....	....
Racine	53,000	....	....
Sandusky	21,000	....	....
Port Washington	13,000	....	....
Huron	12,000	....	....
Received by steam craft	16,144,827	1.380	82¾
Sail craft and barges	15,380,500	0.645	38¾
Receipts from Chicago elevators (full cargoes only):			
Central B	4,446,000	1.418	85
Galena	702,000	0.624	37½
Air Line	250,000	0.208	12½
Iowa	804,000	0.296	17¾
Northwestern	798,000	0.634	38
Munn & Scott	347,000	0.023	1⅜
Illinois River	585,000	0.415	25
City	2,145,000	1.084	65
Flint & Thompson	2,263,000	1.469	88
Armour, Dole & Co	4,881,000	1.028	61⅝
Nelly's stores	52,000	0.750	45
Union	1,954,000	*0.234	*14
Floaters	379,000	*0.572	*34¼
Total	19,106,000	0.906	54½
Part cargoes	5,550,000	1.510	90½
Receipts from Milwaukee elevators (full cargoes only):			
A	976,000	0.652	39
B	1,199,000	1.180	70¾
C	189,000	1	60
D	16,000	....	....
E	12,000	....	....
Total	2,392,000	....	....
Part cargoes	1,866,000	....	....
Receipts from Detroit elevators (full cargoes only):			
Michigan Central	367,000	1.534	92
Detroit and Milwaukee	48,000	....	....
Warehouse	7,000	....	....
Total	422,000	....	....
Part cargoes	71,000	....	....
Receipts from Toledo elevators (full cargoes only):			
Wabash	993,600	1.136	68
Michigan Southern	165,900	0.238	13¼
Dayton, Michigan	42,900	....	....
Young, Backus	22,000	....	....
Kings	27,500	....	....
Total	1,251,900	....	....
Part cargoes	428,100	....	....

*Over.

DOMINION SHIPBUILDING.

The Halifax *Colonist* contains the following:

During the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1872, the total list of vessels built in Canada amounted in number to 414, and in tonnage to 114,065 tons; 37 vessels, with a tonnage of 6,408 tons, being steamers. In the same period there were registered in the different provinces of Canada, 563 vessels, with a tonnage of 127,371 tons, there having been every year since Confederation a larger number of vessels registered in Canada than has been built in it during the same period, and this, too, in spite of the fact that every year some of the highest classed vessels built in Canada have been sold in England.

The following is an exhibit of the total number and tonnage of vessels built in Canada, and also of those registered in Canada, for each fiscal year since Confederation:

	Built. No.	Built. Tons.	Registered. No.	Registered. Tons.
1868	355	81,230	539	113,692
1869	336	96,389	526	124,408
1870	329	93,166	494	110,752
1871	489	108,101	540	121,724
1872	414	114,065	563	127,371
Total	1,822	497,001	2,663	599,047

From this it will be seen that the shipbuilding trade has been steadily progressive, the tonnage of 1872 having been more than 27,000 tons greater than the tonnage of 1868, and that, with the exception of 1870, each year has shown an increase in the tonnage of vessels built over the year which preceded it.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and a shade easier. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21⅝@1.21¾ seller the month, and $1.22¼@1.22½ seller March, the latter closing at $1.22⅜, and $1.25 seller April. Corn was quiet and steady at 31⅛@31⅝c seller the month, and 31½@31⅝c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged; 94 per cent proof is quotable at $1.75@1.80.

BROOM CORN—Some dealers report a tolerably fair trade in choice grades, but there was no improvement in the demand for the lower qualities, which are in large supply. The receipts are moderate, and consist mostly of fair to choice stock. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—The butter market was without new feature. Fair activity characterized the demand for nearly all descriptions, and holders were generally firm in their views, the only weakness noticeable being in common roll. Choice packed continues scarce, and finds ready buyers at the quoted prices. We repeat our list as follows: Common to choice roll, 15@25c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 26@30c; medium to good, 20@24c; inferior common, 8@18c.

BAGGING—There is a steady fair movement in cotton seamless goods, and the market remains firm at full prices. Other lines of goods are reported quiet and steady. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—The demand for the better grades is fair, but common beans move slowly. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.65; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general market is still very quiet, though some dealers report a better trade. Prices are without material change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (brls), $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $10.00@11.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hillsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
11x11 to 10x15	8.00	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
26x28 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x38 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	29.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	30.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	36.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	42.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	45.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—There were no new developments in connection with the market for goods coming under this head. Continued activity is noted in the demand, both for fruits and pickles, and, with one or two exceptions, all articles in the list are firm. Corn is becoming scarce, and prices are tending higher. Oysters have a declining tendency. We find the following in the *American Grocer*: "Corn, as we predicted, has continued to advance, the stock is very light in this market, and our reports from both East and West indicate a similar state of affairs there. We understand several large lots have been bought up for the Philadelphia market; we look for corn to go fully as high as it did last spring. In connection with the "soaked pea" business, we have just heard of another transaction, the purchase by a Western house of dried Lima beans which were sent to a packer to be packed and soaked in cans. Peaches—2-lbs—are reported scarce in Baltimore. As the old almanace used to say, 'About this time look out for snow,' we expect in a little while to hear that the peach trees are all killed by the hard winter." We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	1.90@ 2.20
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.85
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.), pts	3.75@ 4.00

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gall. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gall. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—For the season, there is fair activity in the cheese trade, interior dealers ordering freely, while the inquiry from local retailers is also fair. Prices were again exceedingly firm, and a further upward movement seems imminent, as Liverpool has now advanced to 71s, and New York to 16@17c. Stocks of all grades are moderate, while of really fine goods the supply is small. Within the past four weeks, some 1,500 boxes have been shipped from this market to Liverpool. We quote: New York factory, 15½@16½c; Ohio factory, 13½@15c; Western factory, 13½@15c.

COAL—Continues quiet at about previous prices. Anthracite is firm, but some descriptions of soft coal are easing up a little. We quote: Lehigh lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.50@7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods are in moderate request. Tierces sold at $1.50@1.55. A light but steady demand exists for flour barrels, at 50@55c. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.65; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m. Sales include 2 cars lard tierces at $1.55; 1 car do at $1.50.

EGGS—Are in demand and firmer. The receipts are light, and a further advance is anticipated by many. Fresh are quoted at 20@22c, with a sale (in shipping order) at 25c. We note sales of 2,300 doz repacked at 25c; 85 cases at 22c; 1,500 doz at 21c; 400 doz at 20c.

FEATHERS—The receipts are fair, but the demand is not urgent, and prices are weak and lower. Prime live geese are quoted at 62@66c, with 65c bid for choice. We quote: Prime live geese at 62@66c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers at 25@55c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—The fish market remains firm, both for lake and saltwater descriptions, dealers refusing to fill orders at any material concession from the quotations. Whitefish and cod are scarce, but otherwise stocks are in fair working order. No immediate changes in values are looked for, but if anything the tendency is to firmer prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, 6.50@6.75; No. 2 do, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade was only moderately active to-day, and prices underwent no material change. There was a firm tone to the market for prunes, raisins, and apples. Nuts were in good request, at very full rates. We continue to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@16c; Turkey prunes, 10@10½c; raisins, $2.45@2.50; Zante currants, 7½@8½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 7@8c; Western do, 6@6½c; Southern do 5@5½c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5@5½c; blackberries, 9½@10c; raspberries, 40c@42c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@7½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and oranges are in fair demand. Car lots of apples are quotable at $3.00@3.50. Other fruits were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Apples (fair to choice) at $2.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $6.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $9.00@12.00 per case; Palermo do, per box, $4.00@5.50; Malaga grapes, $3.00@6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—An advance of 1c in cloves was the only quotable change in values of goods enumerated in the subjoined list, though coffees and refined sugars were nominally higher. The amount of trading was liberal, and fully equalled the expectations of jobbers. Following are the prices current:

BI-CARB SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 31@31½c; O. G. Java, 27½@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25½@26c; fancy Rio, 24½@25c; choice do, 24¼@24½c; prime Rio, 24@24¼c; good do, 23½@23¾c; common do, 21½@22½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25@25½c; do, prime, 24½@24¾c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11¾@11⅞c; extra C, 11⅝@11¾c; C, No. 2, 11½@11⅝c; yellow C, 10½@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10½@11c; do prime, 10⅛@10½c; do, fair, 9½@10c; common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The movement was again reported fair, and notwithstanding the liberal supply in the store, there was a firmer tone to the market. No decided advance was established. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was a light local and Eastern demand at the annexed quotations, which were firmly adhered to: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½; do light, 11½; part cured, 9@9½c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—The offerings are light, as well as the demand, and prices are nominally unchanged. Choice whitecomb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 14@18c.

HOPS—Trade continues moderate. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 50@55c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

LEATHER—The leather market was without a single new feature. Business was fair for the season and prices were firm all around. Domestic leather is steady, but in French calf the tendency is upward. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

IRON AND STEEL—Were in fair demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

Iron	4 6-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron		20@21c	
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½c	℔ lb

LAKE FREIGHTS—The City of Milwaukee (now in Cleveland) was reported for corn to Buffalo at 8c. Vessels now in pool are held at 14c, with 12c bid, for corn to Buffalo.

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand. We continue to quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50@ 3.75

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75

Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A decided improvement in this trade is noted. Orders from the interior are more frequent, and the market is working firmer. We again quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50 do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 31c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@8c.

NAILS—Are in demand, and quotable at $5.12½ rates; 3d fine are very firm, and an early advance is looked for. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.12½ rates; 8d, do, $5.37½; 6d, do, $5.62½; 4d, do, $5.87½; 3d, do, $6.62½; 3d, do, fine, $7.87½; 2d, do, $8.37½; clinch, $7.50.

NAVAL STORES—The inquiry continues light. We quote:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ℔ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00	@4.50
Pitch, ℔ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.75	@6.50

OILS—The linseed oil market continues fairly active, and prices have again advanced, 97c for raw, and $1.02 for boiled, being the prices now current. Naptha is 1c lower. Other descriptions were firm at the quotations: Carbon, 20@21c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 22@24c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business is now fair for the season, and prices are well sustained. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.50@12.00
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@ 4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

PIG IRON—Remains firm at the following quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$60.00@64.00
Tuscarawas	60.00
Massillon	60.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago, stone coal	57.00
Missouri, stone coal	57.00@58.00

POULTRY—Choice turkeys and chickens meet with a fair local inquiry. Turkey are rather scarce and firm at 11@13c. Sales include 500 lbs fancy turkeys at 13c; 1,900 lbs choice at 12@12½c; 500 lbs at 11c; 11 doz fancy chickens at $3.75@4.00; 40 doz at $3.25@3.50; 20 doz at $3.00; 6 doz geese at $6.00@8.00.

POTATOES—The receipts are quite large, and prices are a trifle easier. Western quotable at 70c on track; Ohios are firm at 80c. Store lots sell at 75@85c. Sales include 100 bu peachblows at 85c; 250 bu do at 75@80c; 100 bu common at 60c.

SALT—Dealers report a continued improvement in the demand. Prices are steady as given below: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were quiet and unchanged. We again quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.57
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.00
1 3-16	10x15	2.50

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and stronger at $3.00@3.50 for common to prime. Clover was dull, and prices ruled weak at $5.00@5.30 for ordinary, and $5.65@5.80 for mammoth. Hungarian and millet were unchanged. Sales were reported of 229 bags prime at $3.30; 111 bags at $3.25; 202 bags good at $3.20; 60 bags at $3.15; 315 bags at $3.10; 46 bags at $3.05; 12 bags at $3.00 18 bags choice clover at $5.30; 25 bags prime at $5.25; 33 bags at $5.20; 5 bags at $5.10; 6 bags poor at $5.00; 5 bags prime at mammoth at $5.80; 11 bags good at $5.70; 5 bags at $5.65; 8 bags at $5.60; 40 bags Hungarian, choice, at $1.00; 68 bags do at 95c; 50 bags choice millet at 80c; 50 bags do, fair, at 65c.

TEA—Choice to fancy groceries are reported scarce and have something of an advancing tendency. Other descriptions are in ample stock and remain steady. Following are the quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices remain steady. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Is dull at former prices: Beech, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The general market continues quiet and weak. The inquiry is confined chiefly to fine fleece wools. Prices are unsettled, but fairly quotable as follows:

Tub, washed, extra medium	58@63c
Tub, washed, fair to do	53@58c
Common dingy	48@50c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	52@54c
Fleece, washed, X, light	53@54c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	43@47c
Fleece, washed, medium light	51@54c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	43@48c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	32@35c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	28@31c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	32@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	31@34c
Super, pulled	44@48c
Extra, pulled	44@48c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,405	14,352	634
Tuesday	3,587	22,359	1,515
Wednesday	2,237	21,428	2,624
Thursday	2,000	21,000	1,500
Total	11,229	79,139	6,263
Same time last week	6,190	59,459	6,345
Week before last	9,740	82,516	5,814

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,776	7,767	952
Tuesday	820	7,591	170
Wednesday	571	11,797	157
Total	3,167	27,155	1,280

There was a lack of transportation facilities to-day, and the effect upon values of live stock was visible in a decline of 12½@25c per 100 lbs in beef cattle, and 5@10c in hogs. Outside buyers were in full attendance, and seemed eager to operate, but the uncertainty as to when they would be able to move their stock forward retarded their movements.

The live stock trade in New York for 1872 indicates an increased sale of cattle and hogs over preceding years, but a falling off in sheep. Since 1860 the sale of cattle has nearly doubled, and the sale of sheep has more than doubled, and six times as many hogs have been disposed of. Of the cattle, Illinois during the last year furnished 241,864 "head." Next in order was Texas, which does not furnish so large a proportion of our beef as many suppose. That State sent 59,926; Kentucky, third in order, sent 35,996; Ohio, 34,550; Missouri, 19,083; Indiana, 12,387; New York, 12,010; Virginia, 4,752; and so on to Delaware, which comes at the end of the list with 30.

CATTLE—Although the volume of business transacted in this class of stock was nearly as large as on either of the preceding days of the week, trading was slow, and prices were weak and variable for all grades of stock. The weakness was more noticeable in shipping beeves than in other descriptions, the principal reason for which is found in the fact that the available supply of cars was not sufficient to accommodate the shipping trade. The near approach of the season of Lent is also operating to diminish the shipping demand, and the wisest course for drovers to pursue is to buy on good margins, send forward only well-matured cattle, and a moderate supply of such. Advices from the East were rather favorable than otherwise, and shippers, of whom there was a good attendance, seemed desirous to invest, but the lack of transportation facilities curtailed operations, and, as before stated, the better grades of cattle were more or less neglected, and were only salable at something of a concession from previous rates. A reduction of ⅛@¼c was asked by shippers, but this was more of a concession than holders felt warranted in granting, and a compromise on ⅛@⅛c was finally effected. The quality of the offerings was better than the average of the preceding days of the week, but the average of prices was considerably lower, very few droves selling above $5.25, while by far the larger portion crossed the scales at prices ranging downward from $4.87½. The extreme range was $2.00@6.12½,—the inside quotation for bulls and scallawag cows, and the outside for a bunch of extra steers, averaging 1,439 lbs. A drove of 32 head, averaging 1,455 lbs, fetched $6.10, but with these two exceptions, nothing sold above $5.85. Stockers continue in good request, and the daily arrivals are readily disposed of at fair prices, or at $3.25@4.25 for poor to prime droves. The market closed dull and heavy, with a downward tendency.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.10@6.30
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.60@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
45	extra steers	1,439	$6.12½
15	good steers	1,327	5.50
30	stock steers	1,038	4.25
13	stock steers	971	4.00
19	stock steers	1,034	4.12½
14	fat pony steers	941	4.85
19	fair roughish steers	1,315	5.20
32	fair roughish steers	1,335	5.25
18	fair steers	1,275	4.87½
34	fair steers	1,265	4.62½
47	rough steers	1,318	4.90
15	medium steers	1,363	5.30
17	butchers' steers	1,178	4.45
74	choice steers	1,351	5.85
38	butchers' steers	1,258	4.65
24	good steers	1,278	5.65
32	extra steers	1,455	6.10
30	good steers	1,289	5.40
14	good steers	1,303	5.37½
16	fair steers	1,200	4.75
18	good steers	1,210	5.25
45	good steers	1,371	5.65
16	good steers	1,269	5.25
19	cows	970	3.45
19	fair steers	1,076	4.55
30	fair steers	1,069	4.50
15	stock steers	981	4.25
30	good steers	1,261	5.25
50	good steers	1,141	4.87½
20	stockers	971	4.00
14	good steers	1,303	5.37½
12	light steers	1,075	4.50
32	fair steers	1,300	5.25
17	cows	1,031	3.62½
15	stock steers	981	4.25
15	stock steers	1,000	4.21½
16	stock steers	1,040	4.25

HOGS—The inability of the managers of the railways running East from here to furnish an adequate supply of stock-cars tended to check operations on the part of shippers, and, under a less active competition, the market weakened. Packers held off, and refused to buy save at 10c decline from yesterday's prices, and the great bulk of their purchases were made at this reduction. Shippers were more liberal in their views, and bought—to the extent of their ability to ship—at not more than 5c off. The supply was again liberal, and many common and medium mixed and uneven lots remained in the pens unsold at the close. Sales were reported at $4.05@4.20 for poor to common; at $4.25@4.35 for medium, and at $4.40@4.65 for good to extra, with most of the transactions at $4.25@4.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	211	$4.65	48	308	$4.35	197	332	$4.55
53	232	4.45	45	349	4.25	37	290	4.60
116	223	4.50	48	306	4.25	57	196	4.60
58	240	4.50	48	235	4.30	561	408	4.55
138	205	4.60	53	303	4.30	47	209	4.65
58	203	4.45	30	329	4.15	47	300	4.60
68	324	4.45	47	203	4.55	57	261	4.35
28	172	4.45	24	329	4.35	61	229	4.35
172	374	4.55	52	284	4.60	55	284	4.45
71	474	4.75	45	215	4.60	54	279	4.45
52	305	4.20	58	280	4.30	58	241	4.50
50	323	4.35	52	291	4.40	45	284	4.35
53	313	4.35	80	442	4.65	85	270	4.05
49	306	4.30	48	353	4.40	43	276	4.20
132	272	4.57½	70	189	4.60	90	235	4.50
63	195	4.50	36	430	4.80	58	210	4.55
44	185	4.60	44	347	4.70	76	200	4.55
80	317	4.65	112	282	4.50	45	208	4.65
83	367	4.75	158	204	6.00	35	193	4.65
54	312	4.60	59	181	4.55	60	253	4.45
42	200	4.55	57	262	4.45	44	200	4.40
42	400	4.60	51	202	4.55	56	260	4.50
151	196	4.50	37	181	4.55	71	460	4.75
39	413	4.65	66	200	4.60	39	412	4.40
17	179	4.12½	43	379	4.65	700	333	4.17
16	189	4.12½	79	403	4.55	21	213	4.55

SHEEP—The condition of the sheep market was without change in any important particular. There was some slight increase in the demand, but the increased demand did not result in any improvement in prices, which were barely sustained at $3.00@3.50 for inferior to common; at $3.75@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.71 for good to choice. Extra grades fetch $6.00@6.25. We note the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
172	95	$5.00	165	103	$4.35	81	102	$5.75
182	96	5.25	70	118	5.50	88	94	4.05
393	97	5.15	95	89	4.87½	93	86	4.05
95	84	4.30						

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THE TEMPERA[NCE ...]

Second Session of the [...] Good Te[...]

A Variety of Resolu[tions ...] Speeches [...]

MORNING S[ESSION]

Previous to the conveni[ng ...] some choice music was [...] brothers, and Miss Cora [...] the meeting was called t[o ...] man, J. L. Drake, and th[e ...] ceding meeting were read [...]

R. E. Hoyt, of Star of [...] the delegates.

C. G. Hayman, of Chi[...] Committee on Resolution[s ...] lowing:

Resolved, That we recognize [...] truth, the surest means of edu[...] in the great cause of tempera[nce ...] of just legislation, and the d[...] which has its source in ignor[ance ...] terest; we, therefore, call upo[n ...] ple, the clergymen, editors, p[...] teachers, and all good men a[...] the land to teach, by precept a[...] total abstinence from all intox[...] ensure the stability of our rep[...] the all-saving influence of tru[...]

After discussion, partic[ipated in by ...] Barrows, McLogan, Haine[s ...] Drake, Ozier, and other[s ...] unanimously adopted.

The further consideratio[n ...] postponed until the aftern[oon ...]

It was resolved to hold a[...] evening.

The Chairman then ent[...] tion of the "unwritten wo[rk ...] the balance of the morning [...]

AFTERNOON S[ESSION.]

The Convention reassemb[led ...] was called to order by [...] Drake. After the transac[tion ...] business, the Committee [...] mitted the following:

Resolved, That we recognize [...] perance work among children[...] the movement in some localit[ies ...] ance work in the Sabbath Scho[ols ...] interest, and we would recom[mend ...] Schools the formation of Soc[...] dren.

L. H. S. Burrows, of Wo[...] eloquently advocated the [...] cussion was also particip[ated in ...] Poulton, of Winnebago Cou[nty ...] J. B. Ozier, and A. P. Paxto[n ...] was unanimously adopted.

The Committee also repor[ted ...]

Resolved, That Good Templa[rs ...] to do outside the Lodge room t[...] lodges too little appreciated, [...] cinity of most lodges is a field [...] ance missionary work can, a[...] therefore, we recommend t[...] the State appoint a comm[...] shall be to canvass the [...] learn how many there are who [...] by the use of strong drink or o[...] unable to pay the requisite fees t[...] the order, and that it shall be the [...] mittee to assist such persons to [...] of money shall be no obstacle [...] uniting with the order, the lodge [...] and endorsing this Committee; [...] mittee shall be called the Samarit[an ...]

The resolution was adopted [...]

The Business Committee re[...] ing preamble and resolutio[ns ...] adopted:

WHEREAS, Agitation is absolu[tely ...] success of any reform effecting [...] the whole body of society; there[fore ...]

Resolved, That we recommend [...] Lodges of Illinois, that they, [...] month, hold, under the auspices [...] meetings where the objects of G[...] the general interest of the tempe[...] discussed by home talent, when [...] abroad cannot be obtained.

WHEREAS, Much harm has res[ulted ...] the appointment of State Deputie[s ...] ciently qualified for their work; [...]

Resolved, That we recommend [...] mittee to exercise more care in [...] State Deputies and lecturers, an[...] those who are well qualified to re[...] fore the public, and that the Lod[...] authorized to institute lodges wh[...] uty has been commissioned.

The Committee on Resolu[tions ...] the following:

Resolved, That we view with [...] efforts made by the authorities of [...] to close the drinking saloons on t[...] that we pledge our support to all [...] the enforcement of all the provis[ions ...] ance law of the State, and particul[arly ...] Sunday law.

C. G. Hayman reported fro[m ...] Bureau that they had procured [...] against a West Side saloon-[...] liquor to minors, and the [...] commenced revoking the licen[ses ...] trant saloon-keepers, and ha[...] three. When the new Boar[d ...] garized, and the drunken an[...] men wiped out, Superintende[nt ...] the law and order police, [...] Mayor, will make it decided[ly ...] keeping open saloons on S[unday ...] them know that by so pers[isting ...] the Sabbath law, they do so a[...] ing their vocation entirely br[...]

The resolution was adopted.

The following in regard [...] unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We live in a reading [...] of the press must be acknowled[ged ...] when public sentiment is to be ch[...]

Resolved, That we recommend [...] inating temperance truth by ex[...] tracts, books, and papers on the [...] ance; and that we appreciate and [...] public press for the support it h[...] and in other sections of the State [...] the temperance reform.

Resolutions of thanks to the [...] for music furnished to the Con[vention ...] thanks to the Directors of t[...] Home for the use of their ha[ll ...] sions of the Convention, were [...]

L. P. S. Barrows, of Wood[...] following which was unanimou[sly ...]

Resolved, That the delegates to t[...] abroad tender our thanks to t[...] Chicago, for their generous hospit[ality ...] sion of the State Convention.

After prayer by Charles H[...] on motion the Convention adj[ourned ...]

An open meeting was held [...] which short addresses were ma[de ...]

THE CITY IN BR[IEF.]

Those mechanics who are int[erested ...] organization of the Mechanic[s ...] vited to meet, this evening [...] Theatre.

A late Boston paper says t[...] imported 98 cases of goods on [...] cases on the Hecla, two Cuna[rd ...] recently arrived at that port.

Last evening the Pullman [...] their elegant cars to Detroit to [...] Kellogg, and the other distingu[ished ...] Maretzek's Opera Company [...] New York.

Work on Potter Palmer's g[...] corner of State and Monroe s[treets ...] suspended owing to the extrem[e ...] was pretty generally resumed [...] ment yesterday.

Yesterday's fall of snow, [...] seriously interrupted the [...] running time of the afterno[on ...] into the city. This is what [...] say, but everything they say [...] with a grain of salt.

The Independent Social Club [...] embracing in its membership th[...] the young men engaged in b[...] the vicinity of the Stock Ya[rds ...] third reunion this evening, [...] House.

It is mentioned as a probabi[lity ...] the coming summer, through [...] run from this city to Washingto[n ...] New Orleans. It is believed [...] rangement would vastly increa[se ...] the Palace Car Company, a[...] greater travel to those importan[t ...]

The annual meeting of the S[...] sociation of Illinois will be [...] Opera House this afternoon. [...] tions of importance will be di[...] Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Ma[...] others. Persons who take any [...] assemblies need have no hesita[tion ...] ing, as all are invited, and the[re ...] seats, and no charge for admis[sion.]

The rapidly-growing importa[nce ...] trade of our city has necessitate[d ...] tion of additional stabling room [...] 80 by 150 feet, and two stories [...] been commenced at the Stock [Yards ...] building will furnish stalls for [...] make a total stabling capacity, [...] 800 horses.

What the river lacks in the m[...] it fully makes up in smell. Ev[...]

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Second Session of the State Convention of Good Templars.

A Variety of Resolutions Adopted and Speeches Delivered.

MORNING SESSION.

Previous to the convening of the Convention some choice music was sung by the Haines brothers, and Miss Cora Eyster. At 9 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, J. L. Drake, and the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

R. E. Hoyt, of Star of Hope, was added to the delegates.

C. G. Hayman, of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That we recognize in the dissemination of truth, the surest means of educating public sentiment in the great cause of temperance, the vivifying power of just legislation, and the defeat of that opposition which has its source in ignorance, avarice, and self-interest; we, therefore, call upon the teachers of the people, the clergymen, editors, physicians, Sabbath-school teachers, and all good men and women throughout the land to teach, by precept and example, the duty of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and thus ensure the stability of our republican institutions, and the all-saving influence of true religion.

After discussion, participated in by Messrs. Barrows, McLogan, Haines, Butler, Hayman, Drake, Ozier, and others, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The further consideration of resolutions was postponed until the afternoon session.

It was resolved to hold an open meeting in the evening.

The Chairman then entered into an explanation of the "unwritten work," which consumed the balance of the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 o'clock, and was called to order by the Chairman, J. L. Drake. After the transaction of some routine business, the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of temperance work among children, and hail with pleasure the movement in some localities that makes temperance work in the Sabbath Schools a matter of special interest, and we would recommend to all Sabbath Schools the formation of Societies among the children.

L. H. S. Burrows, of Woodstock, warmly and eloquently advocated the resolution; the discussion was also participated in by T. W. Poulton, of Winnebago County; Edward Haines, J. B. Ozier, and A. P. Paxton, of Chicago, and was unanimously adopted.

The Committee also reported the following:

Resolved, That Good Templar Lodges have a work to do outside the Lodge room that has been by many lodges too little appreciated. We believe in the vicinity of most lodges is a field where much temperance missionary work can, and should be done; therefore, we recommend that each lodge in the State appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to canvass the neighborhood and learn how many there are who by poverty, occasioned by the use of strong drink or other misfortunes, are unable to pay the requisite fees to become members of the order, and that it shall be the duty of this Committee to assist such persons to the extent that want of money shall be no obstacle in the way of their uniting with the order, the lodge sustaining, assisting, and endorsing this Committee; further, that this Committee shall be called the Samaritan Committee.

The resolution was adopted.

The Business Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Agitation is absolutely necessary to the success of any reform effecting directly or indirectly the whole body of society; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Good Templar Lodges of Illinois, that they, at least once every month, hold, under the auspices of said lodges, public meetings where the objects of Good Templarism and the general interest of the temperance reform shall be discussed by home talent, when good speakers from abroad cannot be obtained.

WHEREAS, Much harm has resulted in times past by the appointment of State Deputies, who were not sufficiently qualified for their work; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee to exercise more care in the appointment of State Deputies and lecturers, and to commission only those who are well qualified to represent the Order before the public, and that the Lodge Deputies should be authorized to institute lodges where no District Deputy has been commissioned.

The Committee on Resolutions also reported the following:

Resolved, That we view with great satisfaction the efforts made by the authorities of the City of Chicago to close the drinking saloons on the Sabbath day, and that we pledge our support to all officers of the law in the enforcement of all the provisions of the Temperance law of the State, and particularly in enforcing the Sunday law.

C. G. Hayman reported from the Temperance Bureau that they had procured three indictments against a West Side saloon-keeper for selling liquor to minors, and the Mayor has already commenced revoking the licenses of the recalcitrant saloon-keepers, and has already revoked three. When the new Board of Police is organized, and the drunken and worthless policemen wiped out, Superintendent Washburn and the law and order police, supported by the Mayor, will make it decidedly unprofitable for keeping open saloons on Sunday, and make them know that by so persisting in violating the Sabbath law, they do so at the peril of having their vocation entirely broken up.

The resolution was adopted.

The following in regard to the press, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We live in a reading age, when the power of the press must be acknowledged and employed when public sentiment is to be changed; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend the plan of disseminating temperance truth by expending money for tracts, books, and papers on the subject of temperance; and that we appreciate and feel grateful to the public press for the support it has given in this city, and in other sections of the State, to the interests of the temperance reform.

Resolutions of thanks to the Haines Brothers for music furnished to the Convention, and also thanks to the Directors of the Washingtonian Home for the use of their hall during the sessions of the Convention, were adopted.

L. P. S. Barrows, of Woodstock, offered the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to the Convention from abroad tender our thanks to the Good Templars of Chicago, for their generous hospitality during the session of the State Convention.

After prayer by Charles Haines, of Chicago, on motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

An open meeting was held in the evening at which short addresses were made.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Those mechanics who are interested in the reorganization of the Mechanics' Institute are invited to meet, this evening, at the Globe Theatre.

A late Boston paper says that Field & Leiter imported 98 cases of goods on the Malta, and 86 cases on the Hecta, two Cunard steamers which recently arrived at that port.

Last evening the Pullman folks sent one of their elegant cars to Detroit to transport Lucca, Kellogg, and the other distinguished members of Maretzek's Opera Company from that city to New York.

Work on Potter Palmer's grand hotel, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, which was suspended owing to the extremely cold weather, was pretty generally resumed in every department yesterday.

Yesterday's fall of snow, small as it was, seriously interrupted the already imperfect running time of the afternoon trains coming into the city. This is what the railroad men say, but everything they say should be taken with a grain of salt.

The Independent Social Club, an organization embracing in its membership the better class of the young men engaged in business at and in the vicinity of the Stock Yards, will hold its third reunion this evening, at the Transit House.

It is mentioned as a probability that, during the coming summer, through Pullman cars will run from this city to Washington, Montreal, and New Orleans. It is believed that such an arrangement would vastly increase the profits of the Palace Car Company, and create much greater travel to those important points.

The annual meeting of the State Suffrage Association of Illinois will be held, in Myers' Opera House this afternoon. Political questions of importance will be discussed by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Mathilda Gage, and others. Persons who take any interest in such questions need have no hesitancy about attending, as all are invited, and there are no reserved seats, and no charge for admission.

The rapidly-growing importance of the horse trade of our city has necessitated the construction of additional stabling room, and a building 80 by 150 feet, and two stories in height has just been commenced at the Stock Yards. The new building will furnish stalls for 150 horses, and make a total stabling capacity, at the yards, for 800.

What the river lacks in the matter of current it fully makes up in smell. Even at this early season the stench at Clark street bridge is positively overpowering, and there is not the first sign of a movement of the rotten water either lakeward or canalward. Usually at this time in former seasons, when the ice in the river commenced to break up, there was a very perceptible current toward the mouth which removed nearly all of the winter's accumulated impurities, but this season there seems to be little hope that any such cheap and needful cleaning out will be accomplished.

A man named Martin Henry was fined $25 on Wednesday morning, by Justice Scully, for abusing his wife, in default of which he was sent to the Bridewell. The chief witness against the prisoner was his own son, a boy 8 years old, and the charge was made by Mrs. Henry. Yesterday morning, Mrs. Henry filed an affidavit in Justice Scully's Court, affirming that her son had committed perjury, and praying that her husband be liberated. Justice Scully very properly said he would not look into the matter, and spoke of her conduct in the most denunciatory terms.

THE TELESCOPED TRAIN.

Particulars of the Recent Railroad Accident near Philadelphia.

A short despatch appeared in THE TRIBUNE on Tuesday relating to an accident that occurred on Monday night on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a few miles west of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that the telegram stated that General Phil. Sheridan and General Forsythe were on the train, besides a number of Chicago people, among them the Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and Mr. J. H. Dunham. The details of the affair were kept rather quiet, and little or nothing more was heard of the affair than that two men had been killed and a Pullman car demoralized by the not unusual process of telescoping. A reporter learned some additional particulars from General Sheridan, who arrived in town yesterday morning, many hours behind time, the accident having delayed the train for four hours, and thus prevented connections at Pittsburgh.

The train consisted of the usual number of passenger coaches and two Pullman cars behind them. At about 1 o'clock, while the train was descending a rather steep incline, when by some unexplained circumstance the coupling of the first Pullman car gave way, and the two sleepers were separated from the train. The sudden decrease in weight behind the locomotive resulted in the fore end of the train rapidly leaving the two coaches, which, with the impetus they had gained, as well as the incline plane down which they were travelling, urged them on at a high rate of speed, and they followed the train, apparently without exciting any suspicion of what had occurred. As the train was ascending the up-grade, its speed diminished, and the two detached cars overtook it with enormous momentum. The result was a crash which startled every one on the train. The rear passenger coach, being the smaller of the two, was driven into the Pullman car, smashing it up in the most merciless manner. General Sheridan was in the middle of the car, and therefore escaped unhurt, as also did the other Chicago passengers, but two gentlemen who were in the parlor of the car, enjoying their cigars, were less fortunate, receiving bruises and jams that were as disagreeable as they were unexpected. One other passenger had his foot smashed, but the injuries in the sleeping cars were not severe.

On the passenger coach the results were more serious. Several of the occupants of the car were terribly battered. One man was found dead, his body apparently twisted round at the hips, while another had both his legs broken in such a manner that the bones were protruding through the skin, presenting a horrible spectacle. There were many stories told as to how these injuries were inflicted, the most probable being that, observing the impending catastrophe, they jumped from the platform, and were mangled in the manner described.

The accident is said not to have been the first that has occurred on this line from the same cause. That the detached cars could not be stopped was owing to the absence of brakes. The train was furnished with the atmospheric brake, and therefore brakemen were dispensed with, so that there was no way to stop the detached cars, and apparently no one to notice the severance of the train.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Lenten concerts will be inaugurated very soon.

—The sap has begun to flow in the Pennsylvania maples.

—Eleven English steamers have been lost at sea, with all on board, during the past three months.

—A Louisiana man has demonstrated the fact that a pistol loaded with powder and water will blow a man's head off.

—A Nantucket youth has sued a beautiful widow for leading him to ruin, and then abandoning him to the scorn of the world.

—The report from Baltimore that the Pennsylvania Central had leased the entire line of the Northern Central Railroad, is a little premature.

—The recent accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad has called forth general condemnation of the practice of mixing passenger coaches with oil cars.

—A Philadelphia woman having married off her ninth and last daughter, meekly folded her hands and died. "My life-work is done" were her last words.

—The Iowa Press excursion this year is to Niagara Falls, by way of Chicago and Detroit. The Association meets at Cedar Rapids on the 10th of June.

—The last timber of the old Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad bridge, at Davenport, has been removed and the workmen discharged. Their pay for the last month was $25,000.

—Fines have been imposed by the District Court of Bremer County, Iowa, upon seven liquor dealers in Waverly, amounting in the aggregate to $1,875.

—The Boston *Advertiser* says there are 2,768 places in Boston where intoxicating liquors are sold in defiance of the prohibitory laws of the State.

—The newspapers down East have discovered a family in Oldtown, Me., in which there are fourteen children, all boys, the oldest of whom are but 7 years of age. There are four sets of twins and two triplets.

—It is awful to read of the depravity of the British school-boy. At the East London Industrial School, three of the depraved scholars were charged with attempting to poison one of the assistant masters by putting white precipitate in his medicine. Two of the boys were committed for trial, and the other discharged. How often and how badly the master had flogged the juvenile poisoners, was not stated.

—Glenwood, Iowa, has a sensation in the shape of a human skeleton found by a wood-chopper on cutting down a hollow tree. Indications are that it has been there a hundred years or so. Evidently some noble red man of the forest had climbed the tree to the spot where the body forked, and where, at the fork, the hollow in the tree came through to the outer air, he had slipped in and starved to death.

—The Marquette *Journal* announces that the price of iron for the season of 1873 may be regarded as fixed at $12, delivered at Cleveland. Hematites will sell at $9 per ton, the first-class specular at $12, and the slate and magnetic at figures between, as parties may agree. The demand for specular ores is greater than the source of supply, and contracts at the price named have been refused because of the uncertainty attending the amount of production.

—The San Francisco *Commercial Bulletin* reports the following as the largest single *bona fide* transaction in grain ever made in California, if not in the United States: The wheat was all in the city warehouse, was of uniform, good shipping quality, and was the property of Scholle Brothers, having been purchased by them in lots during the fall, at low prices. The sale consisted of 12,000 tons, valued at $500,000.

—Readers who have not yet succeeded in ridding themselves of the old provincial sensitiveness to foreign opinion, or the old provincial anxiety that Uncle Sam shall put his best foot foremost when the people are looking at him, will not be pleased to hear that their Senators and Representatives in Congress assembled and diverted themselves during the count of the electorial votes by smoking cigars and pelting each other with wads of paper.—*Springfield Republican*.

—A curious petition for an amendment to the Constitution was recently presented in the Senate, to the effect "that hereafter, and throughout all time, all persons, whether of the State or National Government, who shall recommend civil war, shall register their names in a book to be kept by the Secretary at State of Washington, and that, when the war breaks out, they occupy the front ranks in the line until the war closes; and that, in default of so doing, they acknowledge themselves ready and worthy of being taken out and shot at any instant that the President of the United States or any Governor of a State shall so order and direct."

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, S. E. COR. Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 100 feet, n. of Thirty-fifth-st., e. front.
Wabash-av., 50 feet, n. w. cor. Thirty-fifth-st.
South Park Boulevard, 225 feet, s. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 162 feet, s. e. cor. Oakwood.
South Park Boulevard, 132 feet, near Thirty-seventh-st.
Egan-av., 700 feet, near Boulevard.
Vincennes-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Oakwood.
Vincennes-av., 53 feet, s. e. cor. Bowen-av.
Vincennes-av., 300 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-first-st.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., e. front.
Michigan-av., 208 feet, s. e. cor. Forty-eighth-st.
Oakwood Boulevard, 600 feet, south front.
Oakwood Boulevard, 250 feet, north front.
Indiana-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Prairie-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, s. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. w. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 155 feet, n. e. cor. Fifty-third-st.
Calumet-av., 300 feet, Forty-eighth-st., at Kenwood.
South Park Boulevard, 600 feet, cor. Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts.
Douglas-place, 25 feet, facing South Park Boulevard.
Also, several tracts of valuable acre property south of the city. All or any of the above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on terms of unprecedented liberality. For improvement or investment, nothing more attractive or desirable can be found. It is the best, and the best is always the cheapest, the safest, and the most profitable. The attention of strangers and fellow-brokers is respectfully invited.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 87 DEARBORN-st.
Prairie-av.—3-story and basement brick, all modern improvements; east front, lot 25x125, near Thirty-fifth-st.; $9,000.
Prairie-av.—Large 2-story house and 50 feet lot, barn, etc.; choice place; $20,000.
Indiana-av.—2-story house, new and good style, with lot; near Thirty-second-st.; $6,500.
Wabash-av.—Neat house and lot; $6,000.
Butterfield-st.—Near Thirtieth. Cottage and barn and lot; $3,500.
Desirable residence on West Washington-st. near Wood; brick, all modern improvements.
Houses and lots at Hyde Park, Oakland, and Woodlawn. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, between South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av.
Beautiful lots on this new boulevard at low prices and on easy terms.
These fine lots immediately join the city limits, and, for investment or improvement, cannot be surpassed.
The attention of builders is especially called to this property, possessing as it does every practical advantage.
Lots also on Egan-av., and Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard on same easy terms; small cash payment and long time on balance, with separate mortgages on each lot; title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, Office No. 18, first floor.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—LAKE-ST., east of La Salle-st., 40x180 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren-st., 50x105 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 53x120 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x110 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 25x170 feet.
State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 45x125 feet.
State-st., northeast corner Twenty-first-st., 180x130 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 43 SOUTH MAY-ST., FIRST house south of Washington-st., lot 25x120, house, two stories, with brick basement, 12 rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, and all modern conveniences; location very desirable, being one of the pleasantest residence neighborhoods in the city, and adjacent to business; will sell at a bargain, upon terms to suit purchaser, to the first responsible applicant. Apply to, or address, OWNER, upon the premises.

FOR SALE—64x165 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Congress and Harrison-sts.; will take residence property as first payment. C. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, north of Eldridge-court, with house No. 461. Terms of lease, $2,500 per year for entire term, with privilege of purchase at any time within 20 years at $50,000. This remarkable lease will be sold for a reasonable bonus. Those seeking a residence and a fine and sure investment combined, are here afforded an extraordinary opportunity. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS, WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-first-st. Oakwood boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET, WENTWORTH-AV., near boulevard, only $20 per foot cash. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY HOUSE WITH LOT, West Washington-st., long time, only $3,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20x80 FEET ON FRANKLIN-ST., BEtween Randolph and Lake-sts.; alley on side. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON EGAN-AV. (Thirty-ninth-st.) 50x173 feet each, near South Park Boulevard, at low prices and on extraordinary terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.
INDIANA-AV.—Two houses northeast corner of Twenty-fourth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $10,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, near Twenty-ninth-st.; $9,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house with 50-foot lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., east front.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME BUILDING 144 AND 146 Fulton-st., size 40x90 feet, two stories, built for lathe machinery; has skylights adapted to the purpose; in good order, and in a manufacturing centre. Lease of ground very favorable. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, with lot, No. 440 Warren-av.; price $3,500. ½ cash; water on every floor, bath, etc.; cheapest thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON-ST., near Western-av., very low. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGES ON CICERO COURT near Harrison-st. and Campbell-av., only $1,700 each; terms easy. Everybody apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house on Campbell Park, only $6,000. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS AT $800 AND $900 each, on long time, without present payment, if improved immediately. 131 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 13 METHodist Church Block: House (12 rooms) and two lots, Seymour-st., near Lake, $5,000. House and lot, Noble-st., near Hubbard, $1,800; rents $26 per month.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, MY RESIDENCE, 290 PARK-av.; house has 15 rooms, and all modern improvements, with 30 or 60 feet of ground. J G H, care J. V. Farwell & Co.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—MICHIGAN AND PRAIRIE-avs., elegant marble houses, $15,000 and $18,000; only $1,000 down. S. MEARS, owner, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 20x190, Monroe-st., near Canal-st., at the low price of $5,000, for a few days.
121x100 feet, corner Desplaines and Mather, offered at a great bargain.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., HOUSE MARBLE front, 3 stories, very handsomely finished, large brick barn.
Price $25,000. A great bargain.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH SIDE, $3,500 cash. House cost more money; 12 rooms, 3 years old, in good repair. SELDEN FISH, 171 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st. Large house and barn and lot 38x173, $12,300, just about what the lot alone is worth. This is the greatest bargain offered this winter. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SMITH, WOOD & CO., 163 LA Salle-st.: A few of those choice lots on Grand and Western-avs., Cossitt and Seymour-sts., at prices one-third less than adjoining property can be bought for; this property is strictly the cheapest now in market; two blocks from omnibus line, and three from horse-cars; we sold six lots in this subdivision yesterday, and shall soon advance prices; terms easy.

FOR SALE—290 WEST MADISON-ST., STORE AND lot, shelves and counters. BAIRD & SHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST.:
75x150, an east front, corner, near Lincoln Park.
80x150, an east front, two blocks south of Lincoln Park.
120x80, west front, two blocks north of Chicago-av., a corner.
104x60, corner Chicago-av., west front.
100x150, corner Chicago-av., east front.
71x150, east front, just north of Division-st.
50x178, LaSalle-st., east front, north of Schiller-st.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-AV. and Seventy-fourth-st.; 34 feet, corner Burnside-st. and Fortieth, $1,200. WHITE & HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st., stone front, $14,000, $2,000 cash, $3,000 in lots, balance easy time.
Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st., house of 10 rooms, $7,250; $2,250 cash, balance at end of 3 years.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., brick house of 11 rooms, $12,500; only $2,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. WM. GARNETT & CO., 25 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet; a splendid corner for a block. Price only $35,000; easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$6,500, ONE-THIRD DOWN, WILL BUY a brick house and lot in good neighborhood on South Side. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ARNOLD-ST., near Twenty-ninth.
40 feet on West Madison-st., near Clinton; very easy terms.
40 feet on Fifth-av., near Van Buren-st.; would exchange for residence, and pay cash.
Lot on Union Park, west front.
Lot on Arnold-st.; would exchange for suburban lots.
Stone front residence on Michigan-av.; would exchange for good business lot. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE 20-ACRE BLOCK SOUTHWEST corner Thirty-first and Wallace-sts., or would exchange for first-class improved business property and assume $25,000 or $30,000, or would put in another 20-acre block worth $25,000 more than the first, if necessary. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 3, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$10,000, HALF CASH, WILL BUY A choice residence on either Wabash or Prairie-avs., fashionable locations, if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front residence; large lot, shrubbery, and furniture new and first-class. Location also first-class; will please any lady or gentleman. Price $30,000, half cash. Address H 94, Tribune office, and Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS UPON HALSTED, EMERald, Dashiell, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third, and Thirty-seventh-sts., and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Terms easy; interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT on Twenty-seventh-st., near Wallace; $500 down, balance monthly payments of $20. HALL & O'NEILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina, 25x130 feet, cheap, and on easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT WITH GOOD HOUSE, 13 rooms, arranged for two families if desired; Oakley, near Fulton-st., $4,500. S. E. WELLS, 156 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., residences in the West Division:
Brick cottage 109 South Hoyne-st., $4,500.
2-story frame, 50 foot lot, Leavitt-st., $6,500.
2-story frame, 100 feet, on Jackson, near Western-av., $9,000.
2-story and brick basement, corner lot, on Robey-st., $10,000.
2-story and basement brick, 25x190, on Adams-st., near Paulina, $12,500.
2-story and basement brick fronting Jefferson Park, $12,000.
First-class brick house on Monroe-st., view of the Park, $15,000.
Brick house and 30 foot lot on Park-av., $7,500.
2 cottages on Artesian-av., near Lake, $2,250.
Nice 2-story house on Fulton-st., near Lincoln, furnace, gas, etc., $5,500.
3-story brick on Centre-av., near Jackson, $7,000.
2-story and basement brick on Jackson-st., near Morgan, $11,000.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES—NO. 829 Prairie-av., $14,000.
664 Michigan-av., $28,000.
1164 Indiana-av., with furniture, $12,000.
697 Wabash-av., $27,500.
37 Twenty-fifth-st., $18,000.
22 Sixteenth-st., $12,000.
798 Wabash-av., $14,000.
508 Michigan-av., $16,000.
649 Michigan-av., $25,000.
19 Lake-av., $11,500.
Also a number of houses eligibly located on the avenues, from $15,000 to $60,000 each.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Dealer, Office 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—80 BY 130 FEET ON SOUTHWEST corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., with a frame house; will be sold for $30,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Sixtieth-sts., $460 to $1,000; also on Emerald, Dashiell, Lowe, and Hubbs-sts. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, DESIRABLE RESIdence lots in all parts of Englewood, convenient to schools, church, and depots; also 2 new Gothic cottages, on small payment down, balance long time. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMMENSE BARGAIN—20 ACRES finely located at Englewood, $1,500 per acre, very easy terms; will retail at an advance of $17,000. HULBURD & CO., 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE — RESIDENCES — A NUMBER OF first-class and desirable residences at prices ranging from $4,000 to $40,000, in good locations. J. ESAIAS WARREN, Chamber of Commerce, Office No. 18, first floor.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 40 or 70 acres adjoining Haas' Park, and fronting on the Desplaines River; city property taken in part payment.
20 acres at Riverside, with good house; can be subdivided to excellent advantage. Good residence taken in part payment.
2 residences and large lots at Winnetka, in desirable location.
80-acre farm adjoining Mendota, to exchange for house and lot worth $5,000.

FOR SALE—THE WEST CHICAGO LAND COMpany have platted, and are selling lots and blocks adjacent to the new car-shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Central Park, on easy terms to purchasers wishing to improve. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, 21 acres, three-fourths of a mile south of Normal School, with house; well improved, and all kinds of fruit trees; Blue Island dummy passes the premises ten times a day. Apply to P. J. DUNN, on the premises, Sheridan-av.

FOR SALE — SOUTH PARK AND OAKWOOD Boulevards. A large number of the very choicest lots on these boulevards, at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE — NEW SUBDIVISION — LARKIN & JENKS have a new subdivision of 20 acres at the new Northwestern car-shops. These lots are 50x125. Those wishing choice corners in this new city should call soon. We will sell these lots for a few days very low for a very small cash payment, balance on 5 years' time. We expect to sell them all in 30 days. Office, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—BEAUTIful lots in the grove adjoining the South Park, comprising the corners of the park, Calumet, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., and Fifty-third-st., 6 years time, at 7 per cent upon large part of purchase money. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN 15, 39, 13, CLOSE TO Northwestern car shops. 20 acres in Englewood. JAMES H. HILL & CO., 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 200 FEET, CORner Central-av. and Pine-st. Price $16 per foot. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., near Lawndale at Hawthorne and Riverside, and boulevard fronts east of Douglas Park. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT Park, $50 per foot, ¼ cash. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK property in lots or blocks. We have some bargains. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 6, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, DEEP, WELL LOcated lots at from $15 to $30 per foot, easy terms. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.: Evanston residence property, improved and vacant. Lake Forest residence; have plans of house. Austin lots, near depot; easy terms. Englewood lots, near depot; paved streets. Kenosha County, Wis., farm; will exchange.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—A 10 acre block in the delightful suburban town of Hinsdale, on C., B. & Q. R. R. Good society, churches, schools, and accommodation trains at low fare. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from $1,500 to $10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES FRONTING EAST ON Stoney Island-av., between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, ALL UNDER cultivation; 100 miles from Chicago. Would exchange for city property and assume incumbrances. Apply 799 South State-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS FOR TWO-thirds its value if taken soon, improved farm of 320 acres; also 230 acres of pasture land fenced. All near railroad and within 50 miles of Chicago, in best farming county in Illinois. Address Q 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT with modern improvements; outside kitchen, and several fruit-bearing trees. A. G. BOWER, Morris, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY (CASH CUSTOMERS) half-a-dozen cottages and lots. I have a plan for a model cottage in my office free for all to examine, and I could sell forty like it in one week's time. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FOR CASH, OR rent a house on one of the avenues south, without basement. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES FOR OUR CUSTOMERS IN city, ranging from $3,000 to $30,000. Special attention given to disposing of residences. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM ABOUT 300 ACRES IN exchange for Chicago property paying rental. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SINGLE OR DOUBLE residence, or 50 to 100 feet of ground. C. DELANO, Real Estate and loans, 127 Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION THIS MORNING AT 10 A. M.: 30 GOOD horses; bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold. Also, wanted, 20 good 'bus horses, at new brick barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & CO.

AUCTION WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS OF horses, 1 hack, wagons, carriages, harnesses; good stabling for boarders; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 431 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS OF ALL KINDS at 261 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—5 WORK HORSES, EXPRESS WAGON, double and single harness, open buggy. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM HEAVY EXPRESS AND package wagon, in good order; cheap for cash. Apply at 193 and 194 Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE OR COMPLETE DRIVing team in exchange for good real estate. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 53 Central Union Block.

WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE, BY W. A. BUTTERS & CO., will embrace a large variety of city, Western and Eastern made buggies, and double and single harness. Do not fail to go to the sale; you can buy good goods at a great bargain.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 973 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELGHERT, 213 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SMITH'S AMERICAN organs for churches, halls, and parlors. Prices from $100 to $1,000. For sale only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS HAVE BEEN awarded 73 first premiums for best pianos, and recommended by the highest musical authority of the world. Illustrated priced catalogues furnished free. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent for the Northwest.

IT WILL PAY TO EXAMINE THE PIANOS WHICH I am selling for $150 less than the usual price. They are made by Henry F. Miller, of Boston, and fully warranted. J. H. WOLCOTT, 281 Park-av., West Side.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXchange for new. Orders for tuning and repairing left at the warerooms promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., cor Thirteenth-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Subdivision, Sec. 3, 39, 13; University Subdivision, Robertson's Subdivision at Lower South Park, and Sheldon & Parker's Subdivision, Sec. 33, 39, 13. Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY FRAME BUILDING 22x60 ft., centrally located, with lease. This is a bargain. For terms and particulars address D 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 82 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED AWAY—A BLACK AND WHITE SETTER dog, with collar and chain attached to him. Any person giving information or returning the dog to 167 West Jackson-st. will be handsomely rewarded.

STOLEN—HORSE AND WAGON—TAKEN ABOUT 6½ o'clock Monday evening while hitched in front of 143 East Lake-st. Bay horse; has tender mouth, black mane and tail, and is about 7 years old; light wagon, painted black, had piece split off rear end of box. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of property. SMITH & DUNCAN, 141 and 143 Lake-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT — WABASH-AV. — 2-STORY FRAME house, 13 rooms, with or without furniture; barn and carriage house; No. 1039 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st.; with large lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE FRAME HOUSE furnished complete; large lot, barn and carriage house; Adams-st., near Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 2D floor, at 291 West Randolph-st., cheap.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING apartments, in one of the best locations on South Side. Inquire or address 903 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLOORS OF 6 ROOMS EACH, IN NEW brick block, on Lake, between May and Ann-sts. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FIRST FLOOR NO. 823 Prairie-av. (near Sixteenth-st.) Apply 89 Cottage-grove-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 139 TWENTY-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BISHOP-COURT HOTEL, NO. 511 WEST Madison-st.—A few families can be accommodated with handsomely furnished suites of rooms at moderate rates. Also, single gentlemen.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED FRONT SLEEPing room, with gas, closet, &c., with or without board. Apply at house 540 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, by the day week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT — WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, at $12, $15, $25, and $30 per month. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE — SEVEN ROOMS, Elizabeth-st.; $25; furniture almost given away; bargain. J. E. KIMBALL, Real Estate Agent, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 47 North Clark-st., now occupied as a boarding house; immediate possession given. Large basement. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE HOUSE—5 rooms; in splendid order; near street-cars; ready furnished for housekeeping, or furniture for sale; cheap rent. Address S 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE—SPLENDID LOCATION; MICHigan-av., near Hubbard-court; 11 rooms, 2 of which are rented for $32 per month, more than half the entire rent of same. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn.

TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT PART OF HOUSE to a family without children; there are four or six rooms, with kitchen and laundry, all furnished complete. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, southwest corner Prairie-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, BARN, AND LARGE LOT, NO. 1134 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.; splendid chance to begin housekeeping; new furniture for sale at a great reduction; if desired, will sell on long time, monthly payments, or exchange for merchandise or building material. Call at house.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST BOARDING-houses in the city, 22 rooms, bath-room, &c.; connected with the house is a first-class laundry, which pays about $400 per month; this house is centrally located, and can be leased for a term of 4 years. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO A PARTY WHO WILL BUY $1,000 worth of furniture, the eight-room cottage No. 211 West Washington-st.; rent $65 per month; lease until May, 1874; immediate possession. Apply at the house.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT HIGHland Park. Address Room 29, Tribune Building.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—189 FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN MADISON and Morgan-sts., basement, stores, and offices. BAIRD & SHANDREW, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO TRUNK MANUFACTURERS—A large, light basement, with large double entrance front; side or rear light, at 191 and 193 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING-HOUSE, SALOON, AND fixtures; South Side; good location and low rent. LEVI WING & CO., 236 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A DOUble real estate office; central location; low rent; furniture cheap. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY 25x70, three-story high, used for a furniture shop; engine and boiler new; the premises front three streets. Apply at 288 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—4 FRONT ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR corner Halsted and Madison-sts.; best location in the city for doctor or dentist office. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT STORES, MADISON, fronting Carpenter, 26x120 feet each, 17-foot ceilings; vaults, and everything complete; two stores, 28x100, Madison, fronting Centre-av., low to the right party; vaults, &c.; store 25x90, corner Peoria and Madison. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, SUITABLE for any business; rent low. Inquire up stairs, in the building, of the owner, and of no other parties, 1413 State-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN 143 MONroe-st. Store and basement in 145 Monroe-st. Large upper floor in 149 Monroe-st. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER OFFICES, EXCHANGE Building, as insurance offices. Inquire at Room 42, Exchange Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also, stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS' Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 4 OR 5 rooms, furnished for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife; West Side preferred. References given. Address X 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE north of Twenty-second-st., in good locality, or rooms for housekeeping. Rent not over $30 per month. Address M 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN A retired quiet place; cottage house, West Side, preferred. Address C 66, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ½ OR ¼ INTEREST in a real estate and loan office of 9 years' standing. D 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a safe cash business of four years' standing. Satisfactory reference given. Address T 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-established wholesale house. A conservative business man with $30,000 can find a business in every way satisfactory. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CHANCE IS now offered for a partner with a capital of from $6,000 to $8,000, in a good paying and substantial manufacturing business; one of the oldest established in the city. Apply personally to R. A. JOHNES, 166 West Monroe-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 TO $5,000, TO put against equal amount in manufacturing business. J. B. CARTER & CO., Rooms 39 and 40, 125 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, IN A WELL-established business, which will support two families, and, with the help of a live man, can be rapidly increased. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO ENgage in a profitable manufacturing business; $1,000 required. Address Box 790, Oshkosh, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A LARGE country acquaintance, and some money, wishes an interest in some established and reliable commission house. Reference given and required. Address Q 13, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1312, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY AND town, to introduce the Chinese Monogram. Send for sample. Only $1. MONOGRAM CO., Box 790, Oshkosh, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, to sell our staple goods; good pay and light work. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN every town; $5 to $8 a day guaranteed selling our goods in city and country; samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG MAN WITH ABOUT $3,000 DESIRES to buy into some established business; has had several years' experience in the lumber trade. Address D 93, Tribune office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY COLONY IS RAPIDLY filling up, because of its liberal plan and excellent location. Office 157 Fifth-av., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PATENTS TO GRADUATED land entries can be obtained for any parties entitled to same by addressing WILLIS M. HITT, 453 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PRINTERS—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer will give part of his services in payment for house and lot. Direct to JOHN COLE, 24 Miller-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY—STORE FIXTURES; ALSO stock of dry goods, millinery, and notions; or would trade for real estate. S. MATHISON, 59 West Randolph.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A STEAM canal boat or sand boat. Address by letter 323 Archer-av., stating price and where it can be seen.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE MAPS, CITY AND county; Van Vechten's preferred; state price. Address B 23, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS, at cash prices, to prompt paying parties. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 363 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I WILL BUY FOR CASH, to any amount, or will find you cash purchasers, for a commission. Address I. J., 961 Wabash-av.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all; seven styles; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office; sold on instalments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 363 West Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE RETURN OF A seal-skin box, last Wednesday, 19th inst., on Cottage Grove-av. cars, or on Thirty-fifth-st., between Cottage Grove and Colfax-av. Return to 639 Wabash-av., or 151 Thirty-fifth-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS — ONE H. B. Smith's 36-inch re-sawing machine, in perfect running order. Can be seen in operation at STEPHENS & CLARK'S Planing Mill, Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—ON A SALARY OR COMMISSION, A live, active man, with unquestionable reference as to character and business qualities, to do the office work of a large suburban real estate business. Address, confidentially, with reference, stating salary expected, former business, etc., M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—GERMAN DRUGGIST—WHO CAN speak English, and put up any English or German prescriptions, to go to city on the Mississippi River; none need apply except qualified, and presenting best references. Inquire of E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 155, 157 and 159 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN GROCERIES, that thoroughly understands his business; must have good references. Address 124 Fourteenth-st., corner Fourth-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A BLANK BOOK BINDER AT DONOhue, Wilson & Henneberry's, 61 West Lake-st., cor. Clinton.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITH HELPERS, AND 3 or 4 boys to paint shop; to work in Austin. MILLAR & PARSONS, 95 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTer; steady employment; good wages. Apply immediately to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa. MYERS & VAN DYKE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOY AT GARDNER HOUSE CIGAR and news stand.

WANTED—SMART MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $5 can easily earn $25 a week. Call at 257 South Halsted-st. F. P. BECK.

WANTED—BOY IN GROCERY STORE, ONE that speaks German and English preferred; has had some experience in the business, and can take care of horse, at 173 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, in a commission house. Address, in own hand-writing, R, 241 Michigan-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART YOUNG MEN that can give good references for the city. Those with small capital can have steady employment and large profits. Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR INDIANA, Michigan, and Ohio; 10 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois; 3 shoemakers for Ohio. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO CANVASS THE CITY, and sell a specialty to families. Call at No. 9 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on or address JONES & CO. 169 West Madison-st.; big inducements offered to good live men.

WANTED — SALESMEN IN THE GROCERY trade, to take samples or circulars of our Golden State washing-powder; can be sold in every store in the country. Call on or address CORBETT, SCOVILLE & CO., 14 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD; MUST bring good references. J. M. W. JONES, 107 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN command $100 to $150, to take charge of an office. CRAWSHAW & CO., 42 West Madison-st.

WANTED—CLERKS, SALESMEN, PORTERS AND other good situations furnished; orders for help promptly filled. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GERMAN, SWEDE, or Norwegian girl, who can cook, wash, and iron. No Irish need apply. No. 1099 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress, at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCRUB GIRL AT BERNARD'S, 100 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, at 614 West Washington-st. German or Scandinavian preferred. Second girl is Scandinavian.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; a good cook, washer, and ironer only need call at 1178 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 81 Twenty-third-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL AT 299 Fulton-st., for general housework; must have good references.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMily at 329 Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 362 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron to go in the country in private family. A steady home for a good girl. Apply at 117 South Green-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL private family. Call at 114 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, 311 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 125 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 48 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A CLEAN, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, at 71 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD YOUNG EXPERIENCED nurse girl. Apply at 1033 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Apply at 176 Warren-av.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply after 9 o'clock, at 989 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD ACTIVE GIRL, FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 213 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages. Call at 60 West Monroe-st., early.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT NO. 31 NORTH Carpenter-st., to cook, wash and iron; to such good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER WORK and to assist in dining-room. 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred; good wages. Apply at 480 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL PRIvate family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply Monday morning at 743 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a small private family. The girl who formerly lived with Mrs. Curtis, and called three times yesterday, will please call this morning at 743 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 446 WABASH-AV., laundress, ironers, and bundle girls for first-class hotel. There is need of help; please call.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY IMMEDIATELY at 1065 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A FIRST IRONER, AT AMERICAN Laundry, 797 West Madison-st.; early.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN A 1 RESTAURANT AND SALOON IN THE very best part of the South Side for sale at a great bargain. NORKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

AN A 1 CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT in very good location of the South Side, at a great bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

BOOK STORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN CITY OF 5,000 for sale; no other in town; good cash trade. Reasons, ill health. Address WESTERN NEWS COMPANY.

BABCOCK SMELTING AND REFINING WORKS for sale at a bargain, corner Clark and Forty-second-sts., on Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads, with side track for accommodation of works, including the ground, 4 brick and one frame buildings, and nearly all the machinery necessary; has been worked for several months under the Babcock system; the buildings are suitable for other manufacturing or business purposes. J. E. BURCHELL, Republic Life Block, Room 4.

CORNER GROCERY, WITH LEASE, FIXTURES, and stock for sale, price $300. Address M 96, Tribune office.

LIME KILN, WITH BEST OF FACILITIES, FOR sale at a bargain. ALBRECHT & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY STORE FOR sale; best location on West Side; business cash; good chance for live man. WHITE & HEAD, Room 1, 126 Clark-st.

RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, A FINELY FURnished small hotel; choice location, low rent, &c. Call on or address LEVI WING, 236 Wabash-av.

STAGE LINE FOR SALE—TO ANY PERSON WISHing to engage in the stage business a rare opportunity is now offered by the West-Side Stage Company, now running on Madison-st. We will sell the entire equipments, or any portion of it, at a low price. The line has always been a paying one; the owners being engaged in other business is the only reason for selling. Apply to T. W. WADSWORTH, Superintendent, 94 Market-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE BEST PAYING lumber yard in city for sale; good trade established; dock rent reasonable. Call at No. 160 Kingsbury-st., head of Ontario.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RETAIL HAT store doing a first-class and good business. Stock new and in good condition. Good chance for a man with a small capital; expenses light. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Location one of the best. GENIN, 175 West Madison-st.

WE HAVE A FINE OPENING FOR A MAN WITH $1,000, in a cash wholesale and retail business. Address H A L, care Carrier 55.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000—10-ROOM, 2-STORY, NEW dwelling with barn, and 7 lots at Jefferson; also, 11 lots near depot at Washington Heights, for unincumbered farms, hotel, or stores in Illinois. Will give bargain. Call immediately. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A RARE CHANCE OFFERED TO those wishing to exchange real estate for a very desirable stock of cloths, dry goods, and notions, now at Kenosha, Wis.; goods invoiced at cost price amount to $9,000; clean, nice stock, suitable for immediate sale; owner has too much other business to manage, and wishes to dispose of it at once. Call or address ULRICH & BOND, Agents, 511 Wabash-av. and 139 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMING LANDS IN Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri for house and lot, vacant lots, suburban, or personal property; will pay part cash or assume incumbrance. C. ANDREWS, Room No. 21 Morrison's Block, or address 245 West Polk-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD HOUSE AND GROUNDS at Hinsdale, in exchange for lot in city. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A MANUFACTURing business, worth $2,000, for suburban property, or house on leased ground. Address K 24, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st.—Mrs. E. M. Teed will cure all diseases that can be cured; tell of marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything that you wish to know. Will give a circle and cabinet seance this evening and every evening this week; hands and faces of your friends will be shown from the cabinet so as to be recognized.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 221 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—R. T. M.: MUST SEE YOU; SEND word where and when, or call after 10 p. m. at my place.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—J. C. GRAY, PRACTICAL accountant, 224 West Randolph-st. Books opened and closed; deranged books adjusted; single entry transformed to double entry; complicated and deranged accounts of all kinds adjusted. Posting done reasonably, by the day or week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business experience, in some wholesale house; has some trade and country acquaintance; situation more of an object than salary; good references. Address C 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SHORThand writer and good penman, of 7 years' experience in general railroad work, a situation as corresponding clerk, in either a railroad or mercantile office; good references. Address Y. Z., Care of Samuel Appleton, 116 East Washington-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—PARTIES NOT EMPLOYing a book-keeper, and wishing the services of an experienced accountant during the day or evening, can find a competent man by addressing Y 96, Tribune office. First-class references given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ACcountant, to open or close books, examine and adjust complicated accounts. Will attend to posting by the day, or week, or month. General office work promptly executed on reasonable terms. Address or call, H. J. DIXON, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION clerk in a drug store. Address OPII, care J. P. Lee, 350 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery or commission house by a good business man of many years experience as salesman in store and travelling agent in country; can influence a good trade; best of references. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY AN experienced accountant; best of city references. Address W., care Tyng & Co., 61 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A good mercantile business, who has experience in bookkeeping for several years, and can give No. 1 references as to character and ability. Address E B H, 139 North Clark-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GALVANIZED IRON cornice manufacturers—By a practical galvanized iron cornice-cutter and draughtsman, capable of taking charge of shop; satisfactory references given. Address D. DUDLEY, No. 171 Plum-st., Cincinnati, O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH MEAT cook; man; city or country. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, (Scandinavian), as coachmen in private families. Call or address 555 South Clark-st. C. H. JACKSON. O. HANSON.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELLING MAN; has had six years' experience in best of trade west from city. Address COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, Box 2, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED and able bodied young man as porter in a wholesale house. Address D 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house as travelling salesman on lines Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, by an A No. 1 man of experience who can influence a good trade. Good city references. Address B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do first-class cooking, washing and ironing, in a private family, on North or South Side. Can be seen at 253 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework, or second work, in a small family. Call, for three days, at 583 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do second work in a private family, or do general work in a small family; can give good references. Call at 130 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO GIRLS DOING second work in a private house or general housework in a small family. Apply at 221 Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl in a respectable private family. Apply 519 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook; hotel or boarding-house; also, two family cooks. Apply at Mrs. BATES', 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family, by competent girl; references, if required. Address M 92, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family. Call or address A J, 296 West Polk-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—A NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH bath-room, etc., to rent, with first-class table, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

607 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY LARGE AND elegant front room, partly furnished; hot and cold water, large closet room, with board. Very reasonable terms, if taken at once. Inquire at 101 East Madison-st.

609 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-ST.—Rooms with board. Day boarders accommodated. References.

809 STATE-ST.—RESTAURANT BOARDING, BY the day, at reasonable rates. Street cars pass the door every two minutes.

884 INDIANA-AV., COR. EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to rent, with board. Terms moderate.

977 INDIANA-AV.—A CHOICE ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; also, room suitable for one or two single gentlemen, with board.

1045 STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A furnished room to rent where there are no boarders; also a room partly furnished, with or without board.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE—1121 STATE-ST.—FURNISHed rooms with good hotel board $5 a week; several large rooms, convenient for families, at very low rates. Single rooms, $5.

West Side.

11 UNION PARK PLACE—TO GENTLEMAN AND wife, in strictly private family, a large front room with alcove, nicely furnished. References required.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING, only $5 per week. Day board, $4.

26 BISHOP COURT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, with board.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board; suitable for gentleman and wife, modern conveniences; pleasant location. References required.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. OF WOOD-ST.—ONE room for married couple; very pleasant; southern and western view. Also, one room for two young gents. Three rooms let en suite, if desired. Table board superior. Terms very moderate.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives can find pleasant rooms, with fire, gas, and board, convenient to business centre.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with a front suite of rooms, nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—FINE UNFURNISHed, south front suite of rooms and good board.

393 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS by the week, and a number of day-boarders can be accommodated.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and back rooms to rent, with board.

WEBER HOUSE, 196 WEST LAKE-ST., BOARDing by the day or week. Transient accommodated.

Country.

A LADY RESIDING AT HYDE PARK HAS ACcommodation for a few boarders, gentlemen, ladies, or gentleman and wife; charge moderate, according to requirements; near the railway depot. Address T 80, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A pleasant family where there are no other boarders. Gentleman travelling for wholesale house. South of Twentieth and east of State. Address, stating terms and location, D 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A private family on the West Side. Address, with particulars, B 41, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ASTOR, ÆTNA, NEW AMSTERDAM, ATLANTIC, Washington, and other insolvent Insurance Companies' claims cashed. T. L. MILLER, Room 6, 180 East Madison-st.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased, loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE BANKRUPT INSURANCE Companies cashed before or after dividend by J. N. WITHERELL, 156 Dearborn-st.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN EASTERN FUNDS ON Chicago real estate, in sums of not less than $3,500, 5 years, at 10 per cent, and moderate commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, on long or short time. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 53 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, three to five years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—COMMERCIAL AND REAL estate paper bought and sold; loans negotiated. Room 5, southwest corner Clark and Monroe. H. LOWY.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR COUNTRY REAL estate. CHASE & ADAMS, 21 Bryan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on inside property. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARD, on improved property, at 9 per cent; small commissions. RICHMOND & EISENHART, 128 East Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$6,000 TO $8,000 TO FINish a business block within two blocks of Court House. Money wanted in April and May. Will pay good commission. Address B 94, Tribune office.

WE HAVE MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000. McKINNON & MARSH, 185 Clark-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. Apply to W. M. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, CERTIfied copies of original abstracts in Sherman's Sub'n, Sec. 3, 39, 13; University Sub'n, Robertson's Sub'n at Lower South Park, and Sheldon & Parker's Sub'n, Sec. 33, 39, 13. Room 1, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED PRICES—THE ENTIRE stock of lumber at our Branch Yard, No. 160 Kingsbury-st.; must be sold within 60 days as we vacate the yard; office and sheds for sale; dock for rent. HILLIARD, CHURCHILL & CO., main yard corner Joseph and Cologne-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

PROFESSOR HENR. TIEDEMAN HARTHE, 119 Fourth-st. Lessons in German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch, Latin, etc.

WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

is paid and credited to me on the books of your house, advise me.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I have about come to the conclusion that you have been unsuccessful in bringing those parties to terms in regard to my compensation for services last winter, at Washington. If such is your conclusion, please advise me. I go to Washington in a week or ten days, and the result of your efforts may bear upon my action while thereupon the interests of those gentlemen. Let me hear from you upon the subject at your earliest convenience. The proposed action of the Government in relation to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, of whom your father was one, may result in a claim upon the estate. I, however, think it will not; but be firm to say and do nothing. I will ascertain what is claimed, and what is proposed to be done. I will advise you at the proper time. Very truly, &c., C. T. SHERMAN.

To LEGRAND LOCKWOOD, Esq.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in secret session, decided that the testimony before them as affecting Judge Sherman be sent to the Committee on Judiciary for their consideration and such action as may be considered proper in the premises.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

NEW BILLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Bills were introduced:

By Mr. WEST—Directing the establishment of telegraphic connection between the Capitol and all the Government buildings in Washington City, to be operated exclusively for public business, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose.

By Mr. STOCKTON—Appropriating $50,000 to aid in the erection of buildings for the St. John's Hospital, Washington City.

By Mr. WILSON—To remit the duties upon the goods destroyed by the Boston fire, being a copy of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butler.

By Mr. FERRY (Michigan)—Imposing a tax of 10 per cent on the unauthorized circulation of certificates in similitude of circulating notes. Referred.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WEST, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, of which the following are the most important: Reducing the House appropriation of $1,500,000 for the purchase and manufacture of clothing to $800,000, and providing that no part of this sum shall be expended for any army uniform of a different pattern from that prescribed by the army regulations during the war of the rebellion, until the supply on hand be exhausted; the House provision for selling the old stock is stricken out; an item of $200,000 is inserted for the establishment of two new military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the House appropriations for army transportation are all reduced about $1,800,000 in anticipation of the Pacific Railroad being no longer paid half in cash, if Congress enact the pending proposition to that effect.

THE LOUISIANA SENATOR.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Priviliges and Elections, made a report on the credentials of Messrs. McMillan and Ray, each claiming to be legally elected Senator from Louisiana, accompanied by a bill, providing for a new election for the purpose of establishing in Louisiana a republican form of government.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that while he concurred in most of the views of the majority, he did not concur in their recommendations, or favor the passage of the bill reported by them. He presented his views in writing, that they might be printed with the report. Mr. Trumbull recognizes the authority of the McEnery Government.

Mr. MORTON said: While I dissent from the report of the majority, recommending that the recent election in Louisiana be set aside and a new one ordered, under authority of the Government of the United States, I dissent also from the views of the other members of the Committee who would recognize what is called the "McEnerny Government," and I submit my views to be printed in the report. Mr. Morton recognizes the legality of the Kellogg Government.

Mr. HILL submitted his views, dissenting from the report of the majority, and recommending that the members of the Louisiana Legislature declared elected by both "Returning Boards" be called together at the State House, as the Legislature of the State, and that they then proceed to count the election returns, and declare who are legally elected State officers.

Mr. ANTHONY said that, while he agreed with the majority of the Committee in their relation of the facts, and also in their conclusion that there is no legal State Government in Louisiana, he was yet so reluctant to resort to the extreme measure of interposing the authority of Congress that he should reserve his judgment for time to see whether a better way of meeting the case could not be found.

Mr. WRIGHT inquired whether there were not some other members of the Committee of Privileges and Elections who wished to make a report on the Louisiana case. [Laughter.]

The several reports were ordered printed, and the matter goes over under the rules.

RAILROAD FARES.

Mr. VICKERS, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the authority of Congress to regulate the rates of fare and transportation upon railroads running continuously through two or more States. He also submitted a minority report upon the same subject.

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the clause of the Treaty of Washington relating to the fisheries.

STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Mr. CAMERON, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold their next meeting in the United States. Passed.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

The bill for the suppression of obscene literature was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois

TWO PER CENT BILL.

Messrs. THURMAN, PRATT, and LOGAN advocated the bill at length.

Mr. WINDOM moved to lay aside the bill for the purpose of taking up the Post Office Appropriation bill. Lost—yeas, 23; nays, 28.

Messrs. CHANDLER, FRELINGHUYSEN, and EDMUNDS opposed the bill.

IN MEMORIAM.

The House resolutions in relation to the death of Mr. Speer, late Representative, of Georgia, was received. Mr. HILL eulogized the deceased, resolutions were adopted, and the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

After discussion as to whether the journal was correct in stating that unanimous consent had been given to seconding the motion to reopen the

WAR CLAIMS OF 1812,

the rules were suspended, and the bill brought before the House.

Mr. TERRY (Va.) explained the bill, by which it appears both the principal and interest were paid long ago; but by the assumption that the calculations of interest were wrong, there still is a claim for $3,375,800 due Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina, and other States.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. DONNAN and PETERS, the latter saying if this were allowed, Massachusetts would be entitled to $600,000, which would go to the European Railroad Company, to which corporation Massachusetts had assigned its interest in the matter.

Messrs. COBURN and MOORE opposed the bill.

Messrs. SPEER, HARRIS, and PLATT supported it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table—negatived; 102 to 103.

The vote on the engrossment and third reading of the bill was, yeas, 90; yeas, 118; so the bill was rejected.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. WOOD, rising to a question of privilege, offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the testimony reported to the House by the Select Committee appointed under resolution of the 2d of December, 1872, for an investigation of the charges of bribery in influencing members of the House of Representatives, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report articles of impeachment against Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, if, in its judgment, there is evidence implicating that officer, and warranting impeachment.

The resolution having been read, Mr. SARGENT moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. RANDALL called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TYNER raised the question of present consideration.

The SPEAKER, in reply to various inquiries, stated that, under the 41st rule, a member had the right to have a question submitted to the House, when any proposition or motion is made, whether it will be now considered. That question had been raised, and it was for the House to say whether the impeachment resolution would now be considered. The question was taken and decided in the negative—yeas, 105; nays, 109—so the House refused to consider the resolution.

The Democrats all voted for the resolution and the Republicans against it, except Beatty, Butler (Mass.), Farnsworth, Porter (Va.), Stevenson, and Smith (Vt.)

There was a great deal of excitement as the vote progressed, and groups of members gathered around Banks, of Massachusetts, whose vote against considering the resolution seemed to disappoint the members on the Democratic side. His explanation was, that Colfax had testified yesterday, and that he had not heard or read that testimony, and could not, therefore, vote for the resolution.

Mr. TYNER then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the testimony taken before the Poland Committee to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether anything in such testimony warrants articles of impeachment of any officer of the United States not a member of the House, or make it proper that further investigation should be ordered in his case.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIBERY.

Mr. RANDALL then offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring to the statement of Legrand Lockwood, of New York, before the Committee of Ways and Means, that a large amount of money had been used last session to secure an additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and directing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate the matter and send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. TYNER in the chair, on the sundry

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In the progress of the bill, Mr. FARNSWORTH made his usual onslaught on Mr. Mullett, Architect of the Treasury Department, and alluded to a patent known as the "Vaux roofing patent," which he said was owned by the Vice President of the Washington Board of Works. In response to a remark by Mr. PLATT, he said something which looked towards connecting Mr. Platt with the "Washington ring," to which Mr. PLATT replied, that if the gentleman from Illinois charged or insinuated that he (Platt) was in any way connected with any ring or contract, he (Farnsworth) insinuated what was not true, and lied when he made such statement.

Mr. Platt was called to order for the unparliamentary remark, and Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed surprise at Platt's fluttering. He had aimed at larger game. [Laughter.].

The *entente cordiale* was completed by the two adversaries being appointed tellers and shaking hands warmly. After proceeding on the bill as far as page 34, the Committee rose.

UNION PACIFIC REPORT.

Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier, made a report, which was ordered printed.

The death of Thomas J. Speer, of Georgia, who died during the recess of Congress, was announced; appropriate eulogies were delivered, and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

An Infamous Business to Be Broken up—Sympathy for Foster the Car-Hook Murderer—The Iron Interests—Judges Indicted—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A bill is to be introduced into the Legislature making it a criminal offence for anyone to engage in the business of fortune-telling in this State. It is affirmed that the fortune-tellers in this city derive the bulk of their profits from ensnaring young girls for this purpose. The fortune-tellers locate near a public high school, and in addition to their regular business sell choice confections at low prices. Thoughtless girls who make their first visit are cajoled into coming again, and after a few calls are introduced to men, who pay the fortune-teller from $10 to $25 for a simple introduction. If the girl is ruined, a still larger sum is paid to the fortune-teller by any house of ill-repute she can be induced to enter. It is believed by those who have investigated the subject, that the fortune-tellers are the most dangerous procuresses in the community, and that their victims every year are numbered by many hundreds.

A movement of unexpected strength has been developed to secure a commutation of Foster's sentence to imprisonment for life. Hundreds of petitions are actively circulated, headed by prominent clergymen, lawyers, and merchants, and thousands of sentimental individuals troop in to sign their names. This exhibition of "mush-brained" sympathy is a surprise to the newspapers, all of which unite in insisting that the brutal car-hook murderer shall abide by the law, which has given him three years of delay, and sifted his crime to the bottom. It is not believed that Governor Dix will yield to this pressure to establish a permanent reign of murder in New York.

Among the realistic features introduced in Daly's successful new play of "Roughing It," are two sets of female triplet children, the offspring of two sisters, natives of Ireland, but now living in New York. They appear in a scene representing spring, and are seated on a lawn near a running brook and a flock of gentle lambs.

The lineal descendants of Madame Jumel, the old mistress of Aaron Burr, have reached the end of their lawsuit for four millions worth of property on Manhattan Island, and are left out in the cold. The Nelson-Chase party, now in possession, are triumphant, and quite overwhelmed their lawyer, Chas. O'Conor, to-day with their caresses and kisses. O'Conor will probably pocket a consideration of several hundred thousand dollars.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Members of the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association met here yesterday. President A. B. Stone, of Ohio, presided, and delivered an address on the iron trade generally. A resolution was passed approving of the suggestion for the appointment of a Commissioner to classify iron ores for the Centennial Exhibition.

The Produce Exchange reports adversely to the State's appropriation of $8,000,000 for the construction of the proposed Hudson and Champlain Ship Canal, as they are of the opinion that the Erie Canal will, if properly managed, always continue the main channel of communication through the State.

At a meeting of the North Carolina bondholders, yesterday, a committee was appointed to institute legal proceedings to secure the payment of interest on the bonds.

The Grand Jury this morning presented a number of indictments against Judges of the Terminer Court, and some, it is asserted, against members of the ring. No definite information could be gived on the subject. The Sheriff states that no warrants of arrest have been sent to his office.

The jury in the Jumel will case, Bowen against Chase, render a verdict in favor of the defendant, and added, further, that Eliza B. Jumel had no interest in the lands claimed which was descendable to her heirs. The case involves property valued at six millions. Chase brought suit against Bowen, to have him enjoined from bringing additional suits to recover the estate.

The Grand Jury to-day made a presentment to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, requiring the Court to use its influence with the Legislature to secure the passage of a law making the carrying of a pistol or concealed weapon, except in cases provided for, an offence to be punished with great severity.

The Cotton Exchange to-day decided after the 1st of next September to include ordinary cotton in the contract of delivery, and that not more than 25 per cent of ordinary and strict ordinary will be delivered in any contract for 100 bales.

James M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, has called a mass meeting for Tuesday evening next, at the Cooper Institute, of those opposed to the proposed new city charter.

The Clearing House will be closed on Saturday, that day being a legal holiday.

The defence in the Scannell murder case opened to-day. Evidence will be introduced to show Scannell insane.

It is again asserted that the indictments presented to-day were against Tweed, Sweeney, Connolly, and Ingersoll.

One of Stokes' lawyers has returned from a recent absence from the city, bringing newly-discovered evidence of a startling character. It is stated that a woman has been found who picked up the pistol alleged to belong to Fisk upon the landing of the ladies' entrance at the hotel; that her presence at the time can be corroborated. It is also said that other important links in the chain of evidence, until now missing, have been supplied, and that Judge Davis was aware of this important fact when he granted the stay.

Raiders Disappointed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—A *Gazette* special, from Frankfort, Ky., reports that a band of forty disguised men on foot called on John E. Newman, one mile from Frankfort, and demanded his horses for the alleged purpose of making a raid. Newman refused, after which, failing in an attempt to force an entrance into his stable, they left. Newman reports them as coming well armed from the direction of Frankfort.

The Philadelphia Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the Franklin Institute last evening, a resolution was adopted requesting the Centennial Commissioners to appoint a Committee to collect the most important iron ores of the several States and Territories and publish the result.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Calamity in Smyrna—Over 100 Lives Lost.

The Spanish Government Getting to Work on a Republican Basis.

Political Demonstrations in Saragossa and Barcelona.

Rumored Project for Putting a Hohenzollern on the Throne.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Governorships of forty-eight provinces of Spain will be divided equally among Radicals and Republicans, and the Secretaries of Radical Governors are Republicans, and those of Republican Governors Radicals. Fiol retains the Governorship of Madrid at present. A general meeting of Conservatives will soon be held.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The Republicans had a grand celebration at Saragossa, on the 15th inst., the city having been practically delivered into the hands of the people. The Monarchical members of the City Government resigned, and their places were filled by Republicans, who were immediately installed. All political prisoners were released. The officers of the artillery resigned, and surrendered their batteries to the Sergeants. The red flag was displayed from the Governor's residence and at other places. In the evening all the public buildings were illuminated.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—At Barcelona, a movement similar to that in Saragossa, is in progress, but not with the same success. The Monarchists resigned, but several Republicans declined to take their places in the Municipal Council.

The people refuse to pay the Octroi duties, and goods enter the city free. Regular troops occupy strong places and strategic points, and a British squadron is anchored off the shore. The inhabitants are laying in a store of provisions, fearing trouble. Large crowds surrounded certain houses, which refused to illuminate, and threatened the inmates with violence. The civil and military authorities have taken no action towards recognizing the new Government at Madrid, and revolutionary Committees alone proclaimed a Republic. Certain villages in the vicinity, refusing to accept it, a deputation of Republicans, accompanied by a column of armed volunteers have gone to compel their adhesion to the new order.

The statue of Washington has been displaced from the facade of the Town Hall of Barcelona.

It is reported that a fresh insurrection has broken out in Biscay.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The new election for members of Municipal Councils in the provinces will be held within a fortnight.

The National Assembly will adjourn, *sine die*, in six weeks. The elections for the new Cortes will follow immediately upon dissolution.

The transition from a Monarchical to a Republican form of government will be peacefully effected.

The *Gaceta* to-day contains an official report, announcing the total defeat of the United bands under Seballs, Bosch, and other Carlist chieftains in Catalonia.

The *Imparcial* says there is ground for the belief that several leading conservatives are intriguing for a revival of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—In the Assembly, this afternoon, Senor Castelar explained the apparent refusal of the United States Congress to vote congratulations to the Spanish Republic, by showing that parliamentary rules prevented the consideration of resolutions when they were first proposed, and read a despatch from Secretary Fish, declaring that the American people welcome the Republic.

Senor Alonzo made a powerful speech in favor of the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Private advices represent that the Carlists in Spain are rapidly increasing in numbers.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—It is reported that the European Governments are negotiating with a view of jointly recognizing the Spanish Republic.

Families are leaving Madrid, anticipating disturbances in the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—An explosion in a coal mine at "Talk-o'-the-Hill," in Staffordshire, on Tuesday, caused the death of twenty miners (not forty, as stated). The bodies were recovered.

The *Daily Telegraph* devotes a large space in its columns to the details received by mail after the investigations now going on in the United States. Referring to the disclosures made with regard to the non-election of Senator Pomeroy in the Kansas Legislature, the *Telegraph* praises the conduct of Colonel York, and concludes that so long as America can boast of a free press, and find a York in each State, we shall not despair of American institutions.

The indignation of the *Standard* is aroused by Congressman Butler's bill for the distribution of the Alabama award, declaring that it clearly shows that the award exceeds the total amount of the real claims by over one million dollars. It considers the Geneva decision a diplomatic defeat, the Treaty of Washington a blunder, and arbitration a failure.

The annual race between the Oxford and Cambridge boat crews has been fixed for the 29th of March.

The annual dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was given at the Westminster Hotel last night. Mr. Schenck, Minister of the United States, was present, and responded to the toast to the diplomatic corps.

ITALY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The accident last September, by which an Englishman and American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart on Jan. 15, when a Belgian named Le Miux and a Swiss named Schmidt met a similar horrible fate. These fool-hardy tourists insisted on being lowered, and in spite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of the loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was not and venture inward. Whether they were smothered with the fumes of sulphur or, missing a step, were hurled into the abyss nobody will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went as far as the ropes would allow in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—The *Tribune* newspaper to-day proclaimed a Republic.

The people generally favor a Republic, and the Republicans held an informal meeting for the purpose of discussing the course of action at the coming elections for Deputies in the Cortes.

The Spaniards in the interior are nearly all Republicans. The Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, and other journals, are Republican. The *Tribune*, in its editorial, says: "Cursed be those who look back, evoking a single remembrance of past times." It asks the insurgeants to lay down their arms; to stop dreaming of absurd independence, and to forget animosities. "We offer you as an olive branch the white flag. You are our brothers; come and share the glory which awaits us. If you desire war, every Republican will be a soldier, and every Spaniard a Republican."

SWEDEN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Foreign letters announce that the first symptoms of a Republic have appeared in the north of Europe. Sweden has just refused to vote the King the cash necessary for a magnificent coronation fete, and one of the Deputies, Fecleu by name, indulged in an address pertinent to the occasion, which might have emanated from an English agitator. He objected to the proposed pageant, on the ground that it was not worth while for Sweden to make itself ridiculous. A Republican feeling is also said to be growing gradually in Norway and Denmark.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20.—For five days the Ontario Legislature has been discussing the timber land policy of the Government, which has been fully sustained.

One of the party which lynched a man at Skead's lumber shanties, in Hastings, has made a confession, and says the man was tried by twelve of his comrades and condemned to death, and was hung to a tree.

The *Globe*, to-day, says, regarding the alleged Great Western Railway frauds: "If any doubt yet remains in the mind of any one we are in a position to state that the information of our informant is strictly true."

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—The Port Dalhousie route of the Welland Canal has been recommended to the Government by the Commissioners appointed to examine the various schemes. The award on tenders will probably be delayed for some time.

SAMANA BAY.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 7.—The cession of Samana has caused the issuance of a proclamation by the Dominican Revolution Generals calling the people to arms. Cabral's reconciliation with Luperon is positively asserted, and it is reported Luperon has left Curacao, called by Cabral from Hayti to join the latter in the proposed movement against Baez. Signs of disturbance are reported in the interior of San Domingo, and it is said that Baez has sent troops to Puerto Plata. A revolution is expected in Hayti.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—It is probable that a decree will soon be issued convoking the Reichstag.

In the Prussian Diet, to-day, Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, reported the surplus last year to be 20,000,000 thalers, and proposed measures for a reduction of the public debt.

BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.—The encroachments of the Persians on Beloochistan have been checked.

FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The adoption by the Committee of Thirty of M. Dufaure's proposal to create a second Chamber is regarded as a victory for Thiers.

SMYRNA.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A report has just been received here that a cafe in Smyrna, situated on the shore of the gulf, having been undermined by the tides, was suddenly swallowed up in the waves, and that between 100 and 200 persons, mostly Greeks, were drowned.

MISSOURI.

General Dorris' Testimony in the Senatorial Bribery Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—General Dorris was before the Senatorial Bribery Committee, at Jefferson City, to-day. He testified that he brought to Jefferson about $400, and his son Tom $15,000. Tom's object was a banquet to the members, in the event of his father's election. He gave an account of the money paid to Wilson and Edens, heretofore published, and tenders of loans to Pope and Morgan, members of the House. When he arrived at the Capital, he found all old stagers in the business employed, and he was obliged to take whom he could get. Neither Wilson nor Edens had lived up to their pretentions. His offers to Pope and Morgan were made because he heard Phillips' friends had $10,000 which they proposed to spend, and, on their refusal to accept his offers, he concluded he had been deceived. His disbursements in Jefferson amounted to $8,500, and he carried back to St. Louis $13,000 of the $15,000. A one-thousand-dollar draft was brought up by Tom. Neither Kitchen nor Hicox, who were working for Bogy, got any money from witness. He denies any connection between his transactions and those of Bogy. He no more anticipated Bogy's election than he expected to be struck by lightning. He favored the breaking up of the caucus, expecting a contingency would arise when the election would come to a dead lock, and a compromise man would be put up, and had hopes he would be that man in much the same way as Woodson was nominated for Governor. The $19,000 which he proposed to spend might be a large sum to some men, but not to him. He would not feel so small an amount. He thought he had the inside track, as he had the most money. In regard to using influences to secure the support of Republican members, he said he would gladly have got them, and rather expected such support, for he had received a letter from Senator Logan, of Illinois, whom Dorris said he raised, expressing the hope that Dorris would be successful as against other candidates who might be more severe and uncompromising against the Republicans. The remainder of his statements were corroborative of the statements contained in his affidavit read in the House some days ago.

ARKANSAS.

Further Troubles in Pope County—A Sheriff Shot and Mortally Wounded—Gubernatorial Proclamation—Personal.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 20.—Troubles have broken out afresh in Pope County. Yesterday a Captain Herriott, of the militia, was shot and killed at Dover, by Perry West, or some of his friends, on account of some words spoken by Herriott derogatory to West, during the troubles last summer. After this Sheriff Dodson, and quite a number left for Little Rock. This morning, as Dodson stepped from the platform at Perry Station into the cars, some one shot, and it is thought fatally wounded him. This occurred about 4 o'clock. It being dark the assassin escaped. At the November election Dodson claimed to have been elected Sheriff, and was commissioned by Governor Hadley. A contest was made for the office by A. S. Fowler, and the matter was being contested before the County Court yesterday when Herriott was killed. The Court declared it had no jurisdiction, when the party left this city.

Dodson was left at Perry Station after being shot. When the train left he was insensible.

In the Senate, to-day, the Militia Committee was instructed to inquire into the matter and report whether or not the Governor should be asked to declare martial law in the county. The majority of the members seemed to favor such course at once. A resolution was introduced in the House asking the Governor to take such a course, but it lies over.

The Governor has issued a proclamation of the election in November for Congressmen in the First and Third Districts. He does not proclaim any one elected in either district. Both the Democrats and Republicans express great dissatisfaction at the indecisive character of the proclamation.

A colored deck hand was killed on the steamer Clarksville this morning, with a billet of wood, by the commander.

Mr. Edwards, the architect, who was reported mortally wounded by the accident on the Fort Smith Railroad, yesterday, was alive this morning, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery.

QUINCY.

Adams County Fair Association—Assembly Nomination Accepted.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 20.—The new Adams County Fair Association effected a permanent organization to-day, choosing General J. W. Singleton President; E. W. Hope, Secretary, and Robert McCoy, Treasurer, together with an Executive Committee composed of some of our most energetic business men. The fair will be held in the interval between those at Chicago and St. Louis, and, as $25,000 in premiums will be offered, it is thought a large number of exhibitors at both fairs will be induced to visit this.

Hon. John Tillson is out in a card to-morrow, accepting the Republican nomination for the Legislature as successor to Mr. Bushnell, and it is probable a regular canvass will be made.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Prince Napoleon and wife have arrived at Milan.

The Alabama River, at Selma, is now two inches above that of the July flood, and continues to rise slowly.

The petition was presented by John G. Whittier, James T. Fields, and some thirty other prominent citizens.

A petition was presented in the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, asking the resolution censuring Senator Sumner for his action relating to the battle-flags to be expunged. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The premium list of the LaSalle County Agricultural Society was agreed upon yesterday by the Executive Committee, and is very liberal, being in many cases double all former lists in the amount of premiums. The premiums are open to all who may contest for them in the State.

The loss by the burning of the Illinois Female College building at Jacksonville, about which there had been a disagreement between the insurance companies and the Trustees of the College, has been finally adjusted, the insurance companies agreeing to pay $25,700 on the policies of $35,000 held by the Trustees on said buildings.

On Wednesday afternoon, while Dr. Davis, of Lansing, Iowa, was on his way to New Albia, his horse became unmanageable as he was crossing the Iowa River bridge, and dashed through the railing of the bridge, dragging the Doctor along, and falling a distance of twenty feet to the solid ice. The horse was instantly killed, and Dr. Davis was very seriously injured.

UTAH.

Mormon Comments on the Proposed Legislation for Utah—The Mining Districts.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20.—The organs of the priesthood grow hotter and hotter over what they call the crusade against their Church. The *News* to-night talks of the pitiable spectacle of the President and Congress being led by the nose by a political fanatical person like Newman, and by the ears by a firebrand political adventurer like Claggett. It says the present hue and cry after the Mormons is a disgrace to the country, an undignified concession to the villanous schemes of corrupt crews.

A member of the bar, in the *Journal* this evening, demolishes Tom Fitch on portions of his argument in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and promises to prove that Fitch deliberately falsified the records.

A leading Mormon elder, counsellor of Brigham Young, said, yesterday, he cared very little who is appointed Governor, as such official could do but little good or little harm. He would like to see Sheridan and 10,000 troops in Utah, as they would put money in the Mormons' pockets, but he objected to Judges who might betray their office, and special legislation depriving the Mormons of their rights.

An alarming fatality exists among the children in San Pete County—the spotted fever.

The Utah Central and Southern Railroads are again clear. Trains from all directions run on schedule time. The depth of snow in the principal mining canons is unparalleled. Communications with the settlements from Little Cottonwood are opened, but there is a constant fear of slides.

The entire press, both Mormon and Gentile, condemn the recent lynching of Benson at Logan.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Burns, the Defaulter, on His Way East—The Modoc War—Shooting and Stabbing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Dentruff, Sheriff of Yates County, N. Y., arrived to-night with a requisition for James Burns, the alleged defaulting Treasurer of that county, and will start home with the prisoner at once. Burns has been in jail here for several weeks.

A despatch from Yreka to-night says that Mitchel, Applegate, and Cass, and General Canby, the Modoc Peace Commissioners, arrived at Fairchild's ranch on the 19th inst., and sent a messenger for Robert Whittle, and Modoc wife Matilda, who will go with them to Captain Jack's camp, Matilda to solicit the interview, and ask Jack to appoint a day for a council. The terms of the Commissioners will insist on the unconditional surrender of Captain Jack and party; the trial and conviction of the murderers by civil authority; the removal of the remaining Modocs to a distant coast reservation. Two mortars, a lot of hand-grenades, and other munitions of war, were shipped from Benecia arsenal, to-day, to General Gillam. All the troops stationed at Benecia are not at the front. Probably two days must elapse before the result of the Peace Commission can be known.

A desperate shooting and stabbing affray took place, in this city, between Wm. Ritchie and Albert Dunlop. It is reported that both men are dangerously, perhaps fatally wounded.

The Montana arrived at San Diego, to-day, with the passengers of the disabled steamer Idaho. The latter will be towed from Aacpulco by the Great Republic.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Signal Service reports increased cold weather in the far Northwest this morning—19 degrees below at Pembina, and 12 below a Breckenridge, Minn. Elsewhere the temperature is comparatively moderate, the thermometer marking 29 above at Duluth, 13 above at St. Paul, 14 above at Marquette, and 1 below at Alpena. At San Francisco it is 42 above; at Omaha, 30 above; at Chicago, 33 above; Buffalo, 24 above; Quebec, 19 above; Portland, 26 above; New York, 34 above; Washington, 32 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 59 above; New Orleans, 67 above. Snowing this morning in Minnesota and Nebraska.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Probabilities—For the Western Gulf States on Friday, cold northerly winds. For the Eastern Gulf States, north and westerly winds, clearing weather, and falling temperature. For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, with cloudy and threatening weather. For the Middle States, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and probably light rain. For New England, easterly winds and partially cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, fresh to light northerly winds during Friday morning, with rain and snow. Very cold northwest winds, with partially cloudy weather, will prevail from Lakes Superior and Huron, and Minnesota southward to Texas.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

CORRY, Pa., Feb. 20.—One of the stills in the Downer kerosene oil refinery, at this place, burst this morning about 10 o'clock, blowing off the roof and one side of the building. The steam pipes were, therefore, useless. The building holding the stills will burn down. A man who was tending the stills had just left, thus saving his life. The explosion shook buildings a mile away.

The fire at the Downer oil works was caused by the explosion of two agitators containing 5,000 gallons of heavy naphtha. The agitators were in close proximity to the engine which works the pumps of the works, and it was in great danger, the flash going through the engine-room, but luckily igniting nothing.

The fire has extended to the other two agitators in the same building, which is close to a large tank having about 6,000 gallons of tar in it. The fire will not extend beyond the building that it is now in, as the four streams of water are capable of confining it, and preventing the other buildings from catching from the outside.

CITY ITEMS.

James Woods and Stephen Spar were yesterday arraigned before Justice Banyon, charged with stealing $146 from Patrick Kelly. The case was continued to Feb. 24, and the prisoners sent to jail in default of $700 bail each.

John Davis was before Justice Scully yesterday, charged with having committed the diamond robbery at the Clifton House. The evidence against him is only of a circumstantial character. The case has been worked up by Detective Dixon with much tact and energy.

The alarm of fire from Box 84, last evening, was caused by fire being discovered in a barn in the rear of No. 1246 South Halsted street. The building was owned by A. Parrott, and contained a horse, a cow, and six new wagons, all of which were destroyed. The loss was about $800. The insurance had run out a few days previous. The origin of the fire was not known.

Railroad News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 20.—Fully 400 men attended the Clinton, Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad mass meeting held in this city this afternoon. Delegates were present from Clinton, Iowa, Lafayette, Ind., and many intermediate points. Highly encouraging speeches and exhibits were made by the delegates from abroad, and the utmost enthusiasm prevaded the meeting. A Committee of Five were appointed to draft articles of association for the formation of a railroad company, and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held at half-past 9 o'clock this evening. All feel confident that the road will speedily be built.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—CATTLE—Opened a shade firmer, but closed dull at ¼@½c lower; very best, 6@7¼c; that generally rated first quality, $5.00@6.00; medium, or good fair quality, $4.00@5.00. Receipts, 1,361; sales, 1,215.

HOGS—Good grades scarce, and in good demand, and ¼@½c higher. Common dull at 6¾@7¼c. Receipts, 6,084.

SHEEP—In light supply, and fair demand. Fair to extra, $5.00@8.00. Receipts, 855.

To be Hanged.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 20.—Judge Smith, this morning, refused the motion for a new trial in the case of Osborne, who was convicted last week of the murder of Mrs. Matthews at Yates City, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 14th day of March next.

Obituary.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Judge B. B. Meeker, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Minneapolis, died of apoplexy, at the Plankinton House, in Milwaukee, last evening.

THE POLAND REPORT.

An Interview with Oakes Ames.

Washington (Feb. 17) Despatch to the New York World.

A reporter of the *World* called on Mr. Ames this evening at the Arlington. Mr. Ames was found in a real jolly state of mind. Apparently the report of the Committee had struck him as a thoroughly humorous affair. He was sitting at his desk poring over the appendix to the evidence taken by the Poland Committee.

"I have just got the part," said he, "including the accounts I gave the Committee, and the report where Colfax's lawyer undertook to bully and insult me. I don't think he made much out of it."

Reporter—Well, how do you feel, Mr. Ames, after the scolding you received this afternoon?

Mr. Ames—Oh, I feel well enough. I guess I can stand it if they can. I know I've done right, and I don't care what they say about it. Let them expel me if they wish.

R.—But what do you think of the report?

Mr. A.—Well, it's just about what I expected. The Committee are going to expel me for telling the truth, and Mr. Brooks for lying. They say I sold stock to members for less than it was worth. I suppose it is not right for a man to have any friends. If I had charged them more than it was worth it would be all right. When a fellow tries to do a good thing for his friends and then tells the truth about it, he is to be hauled up. It is a good lesson for 'em.

R.—The Committee have let off the men whom you sold stock pretty easy?

Mr. A.—Oh, yes; they are all right (laughing). I am the scoundrel. It's like the man in Massachusetts (perhaps you've heard the story) who committed adultery, and the jury brought in a verdict that he was guilty as the devil, but the woman was innocent as an angel. These fellows are like the woman.

And Mr. Ames chuckled as if it was one of the funniest things in the world.

R.—You seemed to take the thing pretty coolly in the House this afternoon, Mr. Ames?

Mr. A.—Yes; well, you see, I don't believe I've done anything wrong, and why should I care for what the Committee say about me? I see the *Star* says (taking up the paper and reading): "No document of ninety-eight pages was ever listened to with such breathless interest as the report of the Poland Committee by the House to-day. Oakes Ames occupied a front seat and stood the concentrated gaze pretty stoically. He smiled when the report was hardest on him." Well, that was where they lied like the devil about me, It's a most absurd report. What is the feeling about it, do you think?

R.—Well, it seems to be generally admitted that the report can't be adopted in its present shape.

Mr. A.—I don't believe they'll expel me. Why should they? But I suppose they will try to.

R.—What do you care about the feeling in the House yourself, Mr. Ames?

Mr. A.—Oh, of course, situated as I am, I don't say very much about it. I go around and laugh and joke some, but I don't ask anybody how he is going to vote.

R.—Are you going to make any defence when the report comes up for discussion?

Mr. A.—No, I guess not; some of my friends have urged me to have a statement prepared by some good counsel and present it to the House, but I don't think I will. It isn't necessary. When I was before the Committee and had that dispute with Colfax and he made such a fool of himself some of the Committee badgered me and said I must get a lawyer, and Niblack said a man who undertook to be his own lawyer had a fool for his client. But I didn't want to do it, for I was only trying to tell the truth, and didn't need a lawyer's help for that.

R.—You will probably have some good spokesman on the floor of the House?

Mr. A.—I guess there'll be enough to do the talking. I understand Beck and Kerr are going to speak against expulsion, and Mr. Morgan is preparing a speech also. Mr. Farnsworth is going to speak.

R.—Butler is going to oppose the report, isn't he?

Mr. A.—Yes; he will be against it. What is the feeling among the newspaper men?

R.—Well, it's difficult to speak for all; but generally they see the facts of the case as they are. It was amusing, this afternoon, to see how the countenances of Garfield, and Kelley, and Scofield brightened up when they heard how easily the Committee let them off.

Mr. A.—I sat right in front, where I could see them. I don't blame them for feeling easier when they found that I was to be made the scapegoat.

R.—The Committee seemed to agree with you that they bought the stock and knew what they were about?

Mr. A.—Yes, of course they did. Does anybody suppose that such men were such fools that they didn't know what they were buying? The Committee were not going to swallow their stories, but they seemed to think I was the criminal, and while they excuse these men for lying they want to expel me for telling the truth.

R.—But what about Colfax? The Committee don't say anything about him. Isn't somebody going to move his impeachment?

Mr. Ames—No, I guess not. There isn't time, you see. It would take both Houses; what's the use? Colfax is a dead cock in the pit. He's down, and what's the good in stepping on him. (Here Mr. Ames proceeded to make some moral reflections on the qualities of the men who are supposed to be the great men of the country.) My experience, said he, is something like that of Mr. Bayliss, who represented my district in Congress forty years ago. In those days there were no railroads or telegraphs, and the folks in the country didn't get news from Washington very often, and had great ideas of the men who figured in public affairs here. There was a member from North Carolina, old Mr. Bangham, who had been in Congress for a great many years, and knew all the leading men in Congress. His name figured a great deal in the reports, and he seemed to be a very prominent man. So Mr. Bayliss went to him to get some information about the public men here—Clay and Webster and all those fellows. I recollect he came up to my father's house in Bridgewater and told the story. Bangham told him that if he wanted to maintain his respect for great men he ought never to go within fifty miles of them, for he would be sure to find out some mean thing about them, and that they don't amount to much after all; and Bayliss said he found that true, and truer of Bangham himself than of anybody else. That is pretty much my opinion about these big fellows here.

Mr. Ames proceeded to relate some very funny things about certain men whose names stand high, but whose cowardice this winter has made them the laughing-stock of the country. Coming down from his room Mr. Ames encountered a jolly official, who grasped his hand and sung out cheerily as he passed, "So you ain't expelled yet, Mr. Ames?" "No," said Mr. Ames, "I ain't expelled yet." The gentleman passed on and Mr. Ames continued: "They tell me I am a Godsend to the Administration. They had to go through with this sort of thing last year. The country rung with the charges; but they are all gone by now, and nobody ever believed them. I am the scapegoat now; but I guess I shall come out all right."

Comments of the Press.

From the New York Tribune.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is, not that these men were bribed or corruptly influenced, but that they betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful. And now a whole Congress of grown men is to deliberate seriously upon a resolution that puts the sins of all these upon two. Partisanship has never stooped so low as this before. We cannot believe the resolution will pass. No, gentlemen of the American Congress; this is no answer to the people. Stop all this. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole inquiry—leave it now. Face outward. March!

From the New York World.

The report of the Committee is a mockery of justice, and a disgrace to the men who drew it and the body which has not the spirit to reject. In every thing which Oakes Ames did for which it is proposed to expel him some Republican Congressman was a partaker of the crime. For everything which James Brooks did for which it is proposed to expel him the strict parallel can be found or included in the act of some Republican Congressman who sits securely in his seat and votes upon the resolution. The Committee have indeed administered a warning to Congressmen. But the verdict in the case of Oakes Ames is a warning to corrupt Congressmen against turning State's evidence. The verdict in the case of James Brooks is a warning to corrupt Congressmen against being Democrats. This it is and nothing more.

From the New York Herald.

The report is now the property of Congress, and the House of Representatives can do with it what they will. But outside and beyond this incompetent or unfaithful Committee stand the jury of the whole people of the United States, and from them will come a verdict different to that rendered by Judge Poland and his associates. That verdict will affix the brand of guilt upon every man implicated in this infamy, and the whitewashing Committeemen will not escape. The punishment of Ames will be approved by this higher court. The expulsion of Brooks will be indorsed. It is proper that both these dishonored heads should be bowed in shame. But the jury of the nation will not suffer the escape of Colfax, Dawes, Scofield, Bingham, Kelley, Garfield, or any of their fellows in corruption. They will not permit such a mockery of justice as the conviction of the highway robbers of the Credit Mobilier infamy and the justification of its sneak thieves. Nor will they be content with a mere ten days' expulsion from a seat to be soon resumed by those of the offenders who have unhappily been elected to the next Congress. The people will demand that the cutthroats of the country's honor, the men who have murdered the nation's reputation and made the highest positions in the Republic a byword throughout the world, shall pay the extreme penalty of the law. Expulsion from the offices they have degraded is not enough. It is not sufficient that the trusts they have betrayed shall be taken out of their soiled and dishonored hands. The law, which should be sacredly enforced, prescribes the punishment for their crimes—a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of their bribe and imprisonment in a Penitentiary not exceeding ten years.

From the New York Sun.

The Poland Committee, in recommending the expulsion from Congress of Oakes Ames and James Brooks, and then whitewashing their accomplices, have committed a grave offence against official purity, orderly government, public morals, and common decency, which every member of the Committee will live long enough to bitterly regret. All right-minded persons, of whatever political party, will indignantly resent the partial, unwise, unjust, and illogical conclusion to which the Committee have arrived, and will be sure to attribute this strange result of their deliberations to something quite aside from a firm purpose to perform an imperative duty without fear or favor. We trust there is honor and courage enough in the House to meet the righteous demands of public opinion by so amending the report of the Committee as to sink the brand of condemnation into the foreheads of all who have offended in like manner with Ames and Brooks.

From the New York Times.

We agree with the Committee, that a knowledge of the relation of the Credit Mobilier to the Union Pacific Railway would have made the holding of that stock by a member of Congress a dishonorable act. We do not agree with the Committee in its lenient assumption that such knowledge was not possessed by the Congressmen who purchased the stock. If they did not know its character, they must have been curiously deaf and blind to what was going on about them. With those who knew anything about the Union Pacific Railroad in the winter of 1867, the purpose and origin of the Credit Mobilier were so well known that they may fairly be said to have been notorious. Certainly, Congressmen who took stock in a scheme to cheat the Government, under these circumstances, deserve some well-defined measure of condemnation, and we regret that the Committee recommended none. We trust the House will remedy the omission.

Married in a Theatre.

SIGOURNEY, Iowa, Feb. 20.—The second known instance of marriage on the stage in the United States occurred at this place last evening. At the close of the theatrical performance, Miss Etta Fielding and Arthur LaCroix were married on the stage by the Mayor of this place.

Denial.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 20.—The Hon. John C. Murphy, of this city, ex-member of the Legislature, says the statement of C. H. Bond, before the Pomeroy Investigating Committee, at Washington, is false. He say he never approached Bond.

Matrimonial.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—Charles E. Smith, of the *Gazette*, was married to-night at Clifton, to the daughter of B. B. Whiteman.

Ocean Steamship News.

MOVILLE, Feb. 20.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

BORN.

SULLIVAN—On Thursday, Feb. 20, the wife of Rev. Edward Sullivan, Rector of Trinity Church, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

HINSDELL—STARR—At Chicago, in St. John's Church, Feb. 19, by Rev. H. N. Powers, D.D., O. S. Hinsdell, of Elgin, Ill., and Hattie N. Starr, of Belvidere, Ill.

DIED.

PERRYMAN—At his late residence, No. 29 Bonfield-st., Jeremiah Perryman, aged 65 years.

Funeral on Saturday, by cars to Calvary.

ARNOLD—Feb. 19, Mrs. Susan Arnold, wife of John Arnold, of this city.

Funeral from the residence No. 9 Fig st, at 11 a. m. Rock Island papers please copy.

O'BYRNE—On Feb. 20, Annie, infant daughter of Michael and Elizabeth O'Byrne, 98 East Kinzie-st.

Funeral on Friday, Feb. 21, by cars to Calvary.

STOCKING—In this city, Feb. 20, of consumption, Mrs. Nellie J., daughter of P. Keefe, and wife of T. W. Stocking.

Funeral will leave St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

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Will hold their regular sales throughout the year 1873.

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On MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

A CONVENIENT FRAME DWELLING, 11 ROOMS,

No. 14 West Madison-st., Lot 25 by 200 feet to alley.

FOUR 5-ACRE TRACTS

AT SOUTH LYNN.

A COTTAGE ON LEASED GROUND,

No. 501 Wentworth-av.; ground rent, $50 per annum.

STOCKS.

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Of every grade, style and variety. Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, English Crockery, Glassware, Mirrors, Pianos, Black and Green Teas, 1 light Express Wagon (new). Sale on three floors.

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BRUSH, SON & CO., Office 138 E. Madison-st., will sell at Auction, without reserve, Friday Morning, Feb. 21, at 10 a. m., on the premises, all the FURNITURE contained in House 261 West Lake-st.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Office 138 East Madison-st., will sell at Auction, without reserve, on Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 a. m., all the

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